

The Adams Sentinel.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

VOL. LIII.

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Choice Poetry.

LINES.

"Thy sweet, when from the evening skies
The stars look forth like angels' eyes,
To think, that 'mid their glowing spheres,
Beloved! from sorrow, care and pain,
The dead, the loved of other years,
Await our meeting there again,
When our tired souls shall cast away
These earthly robes of sin and clay."

"Ye stars that gem the crown of night,
Shall we not tread your radiant light,
And by your hallowed lustre trace
Those dim and half-forgotten forms,
The inmates of each loved face,
That faded from a world of storms,
Whom, like their children at their play,
They slept beside in angelic way."

"Will crown and sparrow-hawk enfold
Those future-land of old?
Mechanics' towers, in ruins of yore,
To hear again the kindly voice
To meet those eyes that beamed in this
With love that made our hearts rejoice;
And find out-reached the destined hand,
To greet us on that 'better land'?"

THOUGHTS AT MIDNIGHT.

The midnight winds are breathing now
A soft and gentle prayer,
That gentle angel whisperings
Upon the silent air,
And low-toned voices, deep and true,
And now my thoughts will faintly turn
To those dear ones to whom I love.

Earth's weary ones now rest in peace,
And calmly, sweetly sleep;
While o'er the angel angels bend,
And holy spirits hover,
The world is purer, better now,
And oh! I feel its power
Steel o'er my heart in the deep hush
Of this calm, gentle hour.

Al! whether do thy thoughts now roam?
Dost gaze on that fair star,
That twinkles in our sky above,
And think of one afar?
Do stray thoughts wander to thee
A whisper, word, or tone,
That thrill thy heart with gentle dreams,
And move, all its own?

But midnight o'er the sleeping world,
Hath told its iron tale,
And thou, perchance, art resting too
Beneath its holy veil;
Oh! may thy dream be pure and sweet,
With innocence and cheer,
While I low down beneath the stars,
And breathe a prayer for thee."

Interlunions.

Young Men.

There is no moral object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man. I watch him as I do a star in heaven; clouds may be before him, but we know that his light is behind him, and will beam forth again; the blaze of others' popularity may outshine him, but we know that, though unseen, he illuminates his own sphere. He resists temptation, not without a struggle, for that is not virtue, but he resists and conquers; he bears the sarcasm of the profligate, and it stings him, for a trait of virtue, but he beats with its pure touch. He heeds not the watchword of fashion, if it leads to sin; the Atheist, who says, not only in his heart, but with his lips, "There is no God," controls him not; he sees the hand of a creating God, and rejoices in it.

Woman is sheltered by fond arms and loving counsel; old age is protected by experience, and manhood by its strength, but the young man stands amid the temptation of the world like a self-balanced tower. Happy he who seeks and gains the prop of morality.

Onward, then, conscientious youth—raise thy standard, and nerve thyself for goodness. If God has given thee intellectual power, awake in that cause; never let it be said of thee, "He helped to swell the river of sin by pouring his influence into its channels." If thou art feeble in mental strength, throw not that drop into a polluted current. Awake, arise, young man!—assume that beautiful garb of virtue! It is difficult to be pure and holy. Put on thy strength, then. Let truth be thy lady-love—defend her.—Mrs. Caroline Gilman.

Trust in God.

I could write down twenty cases, says a pious man, when I wished God had done otherwise than he did, but which I now see, had I my own will, would have led to extensive mischief. The life of a Christian is a life of paradoxism. He may lay hold of God, he must follow him, and after he must determine not to let him go. And yet you must learn to let God alone. Quietness before God is one of the most difficult of all Christian graces, to sit where he places us, to be what he would have us be, and this as long as he pleases.

The Indestructible Book.

At a library party in Britain a gentleman put a question that puzzled the whole company. It was: "Supposing all the New Testaments in the world had been destroyed at the end of the third century, could their contents have been recovered from the writings of the first three centuries? Lord Hailes, who was present, being quite an antiquarian, began immediately to collect and examine the writers of those centuries, and actually discovered the whole of the N. Testament, except some seven or eight verses, which he was satisfied could also be discovered. God had thus provided a way to preserve the gospel, even if the early enemies of Christ had been successful in their attempts to extirpate the book of God from the world.

Most people complain bitterly of the troubles of life, yet often greatly increase life's troubles by the anticipations of imaginary ones.

THE ART OF LIVING.

"I can't see for my life, how you get along so easy, Mrs. Jones," said merry Ellen to her mother's nearest neighbor; "your family is larger than ours, and you have less help—but you are always in time—when I will, I find things in good order—no bustle or confusion. Now we work from morning to night, at our house, and our work is never done. There must be witch work about it—some secret—do tell us, won't you?"

"Why, Ellen, I don't know that there is any great secret about it; all I can tell, is I don't work very hard, but somehow, I do get along very easy, as you say, with all that seems to fall to my lot."

"Well, we all know that, Mrs. Jones, and we know, too, that you do more reading and writing than any of the rest of us, and visit the sick more, and find time for every thing that is good—oh, there is, and you must tell me all about it."

"Yes, Ellen, I will tell you all I know about it, for you're real smart, and will make a first-rate wife for Fred some day, but you must first promise to try and make my secret of practical use to yourself, and teach everybody else."

Ellen blushed, and almost wished she had not been so impertinent. But Ellen was a good sensible girl, and was impressed with the idea that Fred would want a wife somewhat resembling his mother, in domestic matters; so she stooped down and tied her shoe, to hide her confusion. Mrs. Jones laid down the cheese knife, (for it was early in the morning) took up the babe, which her kind heart and arms had taken home, and picked up a basket of green peas that were to be shelled for dinner, and sat down to nurse her little orphan to sleep, take the peas out of the pod, and tell her story.

"Well, Ellen, my secret is just this:—when I go out to shake the table cloth, I always bring in a stick of wood; seldom take two steps where one will answer, and try to do everything the shortest way. I pulverize salubrious enough to last a month at one time, keep it in a convenient vessel, and then it is always ready for use—no untying papers, and scattering the floor and cupboard, no table, rolling pin, or mortar to clean but once; instead of beating my eggs with a knife or spoon, I have a whip made of wire, bent in an oblong shape like a tassel, and tied with a bit of twine to a hickory handle, and I can beat the whites of six eggs to a standing foam in two minutes, as easily as you will in half an hour with a knife. Anybody can make an hour with a knife. Anybody can make an hour with a knife. Anybody can make an hour with a knife."

"Offended! Not I. It's the silliest thing in the world to get offended, particularly with those who wish to do us good." The Doctor often has to administer unpleasant drugs to effect a cure.

"Well, then, Ellen, I was out taking tea with a neighbor last week, and we went into the milk room and cheese room to see the cheese; and as we came back we stopped a few minutes to chat in the kitchen, the lady told the girl she might make some flannel cakes, or griddle cakes as some call them, for tea. She started off on a bound to do her duty. First she ran down to the cellar and brought up the buttermilk jar, holding almost a pailful; then she ran back for the eggs, untied half pound of saleratus, scattered a spoonful on the floor, and another on the table, rolled it and tied it up; next turned her buttermilk out and splashed a new dress all about the waist, splashed it over the table on divers things, said 'oh pshaw,' picked up the saleratus from the floor, cleaned her dress, and brought a plate and ran to the meal room; and came back with a heaping plate of flour, put it into the pan and stirred away, back and forth, till it was all submerged in lumps. There was not flour enough; away she ran again, brought more; there was still not enough, and the third journey had to be made, in it was dashed, and she stirred away till her face glowed like a penny; all at once she thought of her eggs, and broke them into the batter. She had forgotten the salt, and ran the fourth time into the meal room. Now her batter was too thick, and more milk had to be used, and consequently the saleratus paper had to undergo another operation. Finally, after much labor and toil, and an expenditure of much time, and waste of material, the lumpy batter was ready for use. But here was a new trouble; the fire that was just right half an hour before, was now exhausted; the griddle which had been set upon the stove in the beginning, was now burnt rough, the kitchen and the ante-room full of the unpleasant smoke and odor of burnt grease—the cakes stuck fast to the iron—two messes were wasted before the griddle could be smooth: the dish cloths were in a sad plight, and the young lady had expended as much actual labor as would have prepared a whole meal, set the table and all."

"O dear—that was me; anybody might know the picture! But how would you have managed?"

"I should have taken my pan, gone down cellar, and with my cup, which I keep in the jar for that purpose, dipped the buttermilk without splashing it, into my pan; then broke the eggs carefully into the milk; gave from there to the meal room and sifted the proper quantity of flour in, and stirred it carefully, thus beating the eggs while I stirred in the flour; dropped in a little salt and returned to the kitchen, all in five minutes, without having one thing out of place, except the egg shells, and then I should have moved some other

time. So you see, instead of four journeys to the cellar, two to carry back, and four to the meal room, I should have done the whole work, saved my strength, saved the wear and tear of my shoes, saved the soil of my dress, saved the fire, the annoyance, and had a better mess of cakes for supper in the bargain. And this is only one half hour saved in getting supper, by one hand. It took three that night longer to get tea by half, than it would have taken me to have got it alone."

"But law me! here's the baby fast asleep—the peas are all shelled, and my story must be wound up, for 'tis time to 'why off the cord'! If this bit of experience does you any good, I will tell you another story some day."

Is Religion Beautiful?

Always! In the child, the maiden, the wife, the mother, religion shines with a holy, benignant beauty of its own, which nothing on earth can mar. Never yet was the female character perfect without the steady faith of piety. Beauty, intellect, wealth! they are like pit-falls, dark in the brightest day, unless the divine light, unless religion throw her soft beams around them, to purify and exalt, making twice glorious that which seemed all loveliness before.

Religion is very beautiful—in health or sickness, in wealth or poverty. We never enter the sick chamber of the good, but soft music seems to float on the air, and the burden of their song is, "Lo! peace is here."

Could we look into thousands of families to-day, when discontent sits sighing sullenly with life, we should find the chief cause of unhappiness, want of religion in women. And in felon's cells—in places of crime, misery, destitution, ignorance—we should behold in all its most horrible deformity, the fruit of irreligion in women.

Oh, religion! benignant majesty, high on thy throne thou sittest, glorious and exalted. Not above the clouds, for earth-clouds come never between thee and the truly pious soul—not beneath the clouds, for above thee is heaven, opening through a broad vista of exceeding beauty.

Is gates in the splendor of jasper and precious stones, white with a dewy light that neither flashes nor blazes, but steadily proceedeth from the throne of God. Its towers bathed in refulgent glory, ten times the brightness of ten thousand suns, yet soft, undazzling to the eye.

And there religion points. Art thou weary? it whispers, "rest—up there—forever." Art thou sorrowing? "eternal joy." Art thou weighed down with unmerited ignominy? "kings and priests in that holy home." Art thou poor? "the very erect before thy mansion shall be gold." Art thou friendless? "the angels shall be thy companions, and God thy friend and Father."

Is religion beautiful? We answer, all is decoration and deformity where religion is not.

"What a consoler is woman? None but her presence can so win a man from his sorrow, make placid his knit brow, and stern lip into a smile. The soldier becomes a lightsome boy at her feet; the anxious statesman smiles himself back to free-hearted youth beside her; and the still and shaded countenance of care brightens beneath her influence, as the closed flower blooms in the sunshine."

"Who has not seen a child turn from the embodiment of all that could please the eye, to sit, a charmed listener, on the lap of one whose only attraction was a gentle voice speaking words warm with the love of a pure heart?"

"One's age should be tranquil as one's childhood should be playful. Hard work at either extremity of human existence seems to me out of place; the morning and the evening should be alike cool and peaceful; at mid-day the sun may burn, and men may labor under it."

"Crucially to dumb animals is one of the distinguishing vices of the lowest and basest of the people. Wherever it is found it is a certain mark of ignorance and meanness: an intrinsic mark, which all the external advantages of wealth, splendor and nobility cannot obliterate."

"You have all heard, no doubt, from youth upward, the old maxim, 'that the head should be kept cool, and the feet warm'; it is a ripe old saying, and there is philosophy in it. But, I have seen many ladies who appeared to adopt a contrary theory, or at least, a contrary practice, and who acted on the principle, that the head should be kept warm and the feet cool."

"Persons not in good health should never retire at night with cold feet; it sometimes lays the foundation of many incurable complaints. It is a common and just observation, (and the fact is well known to every one) that if the feet be cold, they will often remain so during a greater part of the night; and when sleep is induced, it is sure to be disturbed by uneasy dreams, which are certain to be followed by a day of languor and inactivity."

"If we ask the majority of victims to consumption, to what they ascribe the cause of their disease, they will uniformly tell us, to a neglected cold. This is the rock on which thousands and thousands have been wrecked, and ultimately ruined."

"Here your neighbor as yourself." Wm. Henry says he does, and more, and has ever since (as Jones lived in the best house.

A Sharp Justice.

In one of the remotest recesses of the "Mountain District" of Tennessee, there resides a community in which there lives but one solitary Whig. All the rest belong to the terrified Democracy, still believing that Gen. Jackson is President of the United States, and voting for him once in four years. Well, this Whig has for the last twenty years, it is said, held the office of Justice of the Peace, in this community, by a sort of common consent. But this year political excitement being quite stirring, a project was formed of turning the 'Squire out of office, and putting in a Democrat.

On the day of the election, the people assembled and the voting commenced. The election was held in an old log distillery, and the ballot-box was a large dog. The opposing candidate was the owner of the distillery; and of course there was whiskey enough on the premises for them all to swim in.

The Squire was early on the ground to watch the proceedings. He came on the ground bareheaded, and unnumbered with any other garment than his shirt and pantaloons.

After eyeing the proceedings for some time in silence, he rose up and told the assembled crowd that he wanted to make them a short speech. "Agreed," said they all. He accordingly mounted a whiskey barrel and commenced:

"Fellow citizens—I've been looking on here, and I see plainly what's going on.—Fellow citizens—I've been a Justice of the Peace here for the last twenty years, and a good many of you know that I've saved you from going to the penitentiary, and now you are trying to turn me out of office.—But I just want to tell you one thing—I've got the Constitution and Laws of the State of Tennessee, and just as sure as you turn me out of office, I'll burn 'em up.—If I do not, blame me, and you may all go to ruin together."

The effect of this speech was tremendous: he was re-elected by an overwhelming majority.

A Quaker's Rebuke.

A young fop of an infidel turn, while traveling in a stage coach, sought to display his smartness by attempting to pick flaws in the narratives of Scripture. After trying to show the inconsistency and improbability of several events described in the Bible, he referred to the life of Nebuchadnezzar, and argued, that it was utterly absurd and impossible for a man to so forget his human instincts, and eat grass like a beast. Having stated his views, he asked the opinion of the passengers, and among the rest of a grave looking Quaker, who had hitherto taken no part in the conversation.

"Verily, friend," answered the Quaker, "I see no improbability in the story, if he was as great an ass as thou."

A Gentle Hint.

A boy in Ohio was hired to tend a store. One day he came home and said: "Well, father, I've left Brown's for good."

"What's the matter, Edmund?" said the father.

"Nothing particular," replied Edmund; "but Mr. Brown threw out some hints and talked so insinuating, that I couldn't stand it."

"What did he say, my son?"

"Why, he allowed that I robbed the money drawer—and he insinuated as much as if I was a liar and a thief—and he hinted that if I did not evacuate his premises at once, he would kick me out; and so I thought I might as well come home."

Labelling Prescriptions.

The Legislature of this State, having the right of physic in their eye rather than to have it in their stomachs, passed a very appropriate law that all doctors should be named, so that the sick man can tell what he is taking, and the Coroner what it is that kills the customers.—Chicago Jour.

The following, touching the case, says the Mobile Advertiser, is a copy of a bill sent to a gentleman some time since, "away down in Alabama:"

Can any of our readers interpret it? At first we took it for apothecaries' Latin; judge of our surprise when the key was given to us, to find the above incoherent items were simply these: "A horse half a day," and "a taking of him home again."

"Several days ago, a humble employee in a Washington hotel modestly approached one of the boarders, and taking off his cap, asked him, in a loud Irish accent, for 'the trifle of a saxepeer.' The policeman of the applicant seemed to him a coin. But an additional favor was solicited: 'To be so good as to scribble to the landlord to have him dismissed.' The gentleman, 'And sure there is,' said the Irishman, in a mournful tone, shaking his head; 'I see so many people round looking for places, that, bodd! who knows but that they'll be after me.' There was a hearty burst of laughter from the bystanders, and the son of Erin walked briskly away, elated with the assurance of an intercession in his behalf."

The man who returned the umbrella he borrowed of his neighbor, was seen, a day or two since, walking in company with the young lady who passed a looking glass without taking a peep at herself. It is believed they are engaged. May every blessing attend them.

First Use of Mahogany.

Dr. Gibbons, an eminent physician in the latter end of the seventeenth century, had a brother, a sea captain, who was the first that brought from the West Indies some mahogany logs for ballast. The Doctor was then building him a house in Convent Garden, and his brother the sea captain thought they might be of service to him; but the carpenters found the wood too hard for their tools, so it was laid by as useless. Soon after Mr. Gibbons wanted a candle-box, and got the cabinet maker to make it out of the useless wood lying in the garden. The box was made, and the doctor was so much pleased with it, that he got the cabinet maker to make him a bureau of it, and the fine color and polish of it induced him to invite a great number of his friends to see it, and among them the Dutchess of Buckingham. Her Grace begged the Doctor for some of the wood, and got Wollaston, the cabinet maker, to make her a bureau also, by which the fame of mahogany and Wollaston were much raised, and it became the rage for grand furniture. No other wood exceeds it yet.

Meanness.

We heard an incident related yesterday, which is probably true, that bests the meanness we read of in the story about robbing the blind man of his coppers and afterwards kicking him because they were not quarters. It ran thus: A man in indigent circumstances, and confined by sickness, was voted ten dollars by a Lodge of Odd Fellows, to which he belonged. The money was paid over to the hand of his father-in-law, by him appropriated to his own use, and, in lieu thereof, a counterfeit five dollar bill was sent to the distressed family of his daughter. If that is not a fair specimen of meanness and inhumanity, then we give up the search for one.—Rock. Caton.

Pretty Good.

The Western Times tells a story of a "distressed agriculturist." A farmer popped in here on Wednesday last to pay his rent, putting on a long face to correspond with the times. On entering the house he said that times being so hard, he couldn't raise the money at all, and dashing a bundle of bank notes upon the table, "there," said he, "that's all I can pay." The money was taken up and counted by Mr. —, the landlord, who said, "why, this is twice as much as you owe." "Dang be, give it to me again," said the farmer, "I'm dash'd if I ain't took it out of the wrong pocket."

A Quaker, Uncle Obid, of Melville, Newberry, lost his wife a short time ago; and although he, the old patriot, had numbered his three-score years and ten, in a few weeks he took unto himself a helpmate. Directly after the marriage, a certain functionary who was employed to obtain a list of the names of all persons who had died within the year, called upon Uncle Obid, and asked him for the date of his wife's death. "I rally have forgot the exact date," said the old man hesitatingly; "but if you'll wait a moment, I'll hunt up the bill for her coffin—that ere'll tell to a certainty."

Blue Daktus.—The Gardener's Chronicle says that a celebrated cultivator of dahlias expects in a year or two to produce a blue dahlia, by keeping constantly watered the root of a white one with a solution of sulphate of iron. The sulphate of iron turns flowers blue, and why not other white flowers as well? Of course the solution must be very weak when used. Try it.

May is considered an unfortunate marrying month. A country editor says that a girl was asked not long since, to unite herself in the silken tie, to a brick abel who named May in his proposals. The lady tenderly hinted that May was an unlucky month for marrying. "Well, make it June, then," honestly replied the swain, anxious to accommodate. The damsel paused a moment, hesitated, cast down her eyes, and with a blush, said—"Wouldn't April do as well?"

This item must have been written by an unfortunate old bachelor, who had been jilted by some unmerciful fair one:—

"Xanthus is like a red-hot iron nail: Pinned in the world is a queer sight: Twisting all the nerves of the soul: To come and go, and then to stay there: That is the way to be a queer sight: To be a queer sight is a queer sight."

Somebody says that a young lady should always ask the four following questions before accepting the hand of a young man:

"Is he honest? Is he kind of heart? Can he support me comfortably? Does he take a newspaper and pay for it?"

"Never believe the world is base; if it were so, no society could hold together for a day."

A warm heart ever going forth in gentle deeds and words of love to all around, is irresistible.

It is stated by some wiseacre that the heart of a man weighs about nine ounces—that of a woman eight. As age increases, a man's heart grows heavier, and a woman's lighter, after thirty. Some girls lose their hearts at sixteen.

If you wish to make yourself a favorite with your neighbor, buy a dog, and tie him up in the cellar or yard at night. They won't sleep any all that night for thinking of you.

An improper use is often made of gum shoes by wearing them in the house. They should be worn, and are most useful, for out door purposes.

Snuff-Taking.

Professor Miller, advertising, at a meeting at Edinburgh recently, to the strength which a bad habit sometimes acquires, narrated the following story, for which the learned Professor must alone be considered responsible:

A respectable clergyman had long failed in an attempt to give up snuff-taking, and at last he preached a sermon against it, but was miserable all the week after. When Sunday came round he found he was getting along very languidly, and, to make the thing worse, an honest man of an elder, who was sitting immediately under the eye of the minister, took out his "mull," tapped it on the lid, and with the usual gravity took a comfortable "accuzi." The minister could stand this no longer; he stopped abruptly in his sermon, and said, "John, for shame upon you, sir: how dare you do that?" The elder looked up in amazement. The preacher continued, "Don't you remember what I said last Sabbath?" But the elder could not yet fathom what he had done to cause offence. The minister's passion for snuff had in the interim grown to such an intensity that it was a case of life or death; he could retain it no longer, and so, addressing the elder, he said, "I will not pollute my lips by mentioning what you did, but I will show you what it was; hand me that box." Having got the box, he gave a certain number of taps on the lid, and went through the other forms of snuff-taking, in imitation of what he observed the elder do, saying, as he went on, "That is what you did, sir; and, what is more, you (taking a pinch) did that too."

Adventurous Boys.

The Galena Gazette of the 28th of February says: On Saturday last there passed through Galena, by stage, two boys, one of four and the other seven years of age. They left the county of Clare, Ireland, the 1st of January, for Dubuque, and came the whole way unattended by relatives or particular friends. When they left New York, on their journey westward, they had but \$2.50 with which to pay their expenses; but when they arrived at Chicago the sum had grown to six dollars. Weakness and confiding faith are often even a surer protection than strength. Whatever may be the defects in the American character at the present time, a want of sympathy is not one of them.

Decidedly the best Out.—Here is a brick-bat, lately thrown by a political editor in Kentucky. It will bear perusal, especially by those who know the party of the lost part:

"We are informed that in several parts of this Congressional District, Col. Sam. Pike, of the Flag, and formerly of this city, has been favorably spoken of for Congress. Pike's qualification and patriotism are highly commended in some places. Our personal regard for him is extensive; as to his qualifications we know nothing—but for his patriotism, when we last saw him, he knew no North, no South, no East, no West! We kindly extended him our arm and led him up an alley."

A Bold Valedictory.—The most singular valedictory address on record was delivered by Rev. Sydney Smith to a young English missionary who was about to proceed to Van Diemen's Land. It was as follows: "Farewell, my dear friend, farewell! You go to a country where it is the custom of the aborigines to have a clergyman on their sideboards every morning for breakfast; but let us hope—let us earnestly hope—that you will prove very indigestible to the savage who eats you."

Chinese Protestant Church in the United States.—A Church has been established at San Francisco, in which the services are all performed in Chinese. The church was opened on the 13th of February, the first Sabbath of the Chinese year, and the services were performed by Rev. Dr. Bridgeman and Rev. Mr. Speer. There were about 150 Chinese present, who were furnished with Testaments in their own language, and who appeared much interested in the exercises. Dr. Bridgeman is on his way to China, where he is to labor as a missionary.

The City of Jerusalem.—Harvard Taylor who has recently visited "The Holy City," thinks it is a confounded dirty hole. "Jerusalem," he says, "intrinsically gives no impression but that of filth, ruin, poverty and degradation. There are two or three streets in the Western or higher portion of the city which are tolerably clean, but all others, to the very gates of the Holy Sepulchre, are channels of pestilence. The Jewish quarter which is the largest, so sickened and disgusted me, that I should rather go the whole round of the city walls, than pass through it a second time."

At a late meeting in England, where there were but 188 men to poll, there were two troops of cavalry, two companies of infantry, and 150 police men to keep the peace.

"I should think these omnibus wheels would be fatigued after running all day," observed Sam. "Well, yes," replied Seth, taking a quietus at them, "they do appear to be tired."

Do it remembered that thin shoes and thin stockings have produced more cases of consumption than from any other cause.

It is not enough to be left to the infliction of Nature, unless we know what to do about it.

The coming water-foggy day is not to be despised by them.

A THRILLING SCENE.

The ship Trade Wind, which took fire on her passage from New York to San Francisco, had among her passengers eight missionaries and their families, sent out to California and Oregon by the Home Missionary Society. One of them writes home the following description of the scene on board:

On the morning of the twenty-first day of our passage, when in latitude 1 deg. 14 minutes, and 82 deg. 38 minutes, one of the sailors came running to the officer on the quarter deck, crying out, "The ship is on fire!" This officer went forward and saw the smoke coming out of the chain lockers and crevices of the deck. He ordered the force-pump to be manned, and went back to the cabin where Capt. W. and the passengers were at breakfast. He communicated the fact to the captain, and they both left without any suspicious being excited as to the cause. After breakfast I went upon deck, and the unusual stir on the forecastle attracting my attention, I went forward and soon learned the cause.

The ship was on fire in the cargo, somewhere, it was supposed, between the second and third decks; but how extensive the fire was could not be immediately ascertained. A hole was cut through the deck, and a stream of water from the force-pump which would throw about five barrels per minute, was thrown in upon the burning mass. Several other places were cut, and lines for passing buckets were formed by the passengers. We toiled on in this way for some three hours, but could see no indications that we were getting the fire under. The ventilators seemed rather to show that it was spreading after under the cabin, which was then beginning to be filled with gas and smoke.

The ship was then turned head to land; we were four hundred and fifty miles from it. The magazine was hoisted upon the upper deck, and placed where it could be easily thrown overboard; the life boats got out, and the provisions and water, and the clothing which we would need till we could reach the land made ready. At this time another large opening was made, and a box that was on fire broken to pieces, and its contents passed upon the deck. Another and another was broken up in the same manner, till a place was made large enough to admit one of the sailors, who boldly went down with the hose in his hand. He directed it against the burning mass, till he fell exhausted upon the floor. He was dragged out, and another, as bold as he, came to his place. In a moment or two he fell, like his companion, and was dragged out insensible, and carried upon deck. Another and another took his place, and shared his fate.

Thus it went on, till every one of our 60 sailors had taken his turn. At one time I counted sixteen of these generous fellows lying together on the deck. The ladies came from the cabin and bathed their heads with camphor, which would, in most cases, bring them to in a short time. As soon as one was recovered sufficiently to walk he would go back and offer his services again. Several of the men were brought up out of this place as many as eight times. On the most of them the gas which they inhaled seemed to have an effect something like that of laughing gas, particularly when they endeavored to throw themselves overboard, or do themselves or us some bodily harm.

For four hours we labored in this way, and you may imagine the terrors of our position. We could but fear that the strength of the men, self-sacrificing as they were, would not hold on till the flames were extinguished. Some of them could do no more, and these the hardest of them all. We toiled on, however—the passengers, ladies and gentlemen, working the pumps—for another hour, when the joyful news came that the fire was out. No more flames could be seen, no more smoke arose. We began to breathe freely, and hope that deliverance had been sent to us. After the rest of an hour an examination was made, but no signs of fire discovered. We all lay down upon the deck (it was very warm) and passed the night. The next day was the Sabbath, and never did a more grateful, a more devout assembly come together for the worship of God.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives the following information with regard to the sacred College of Cardinals at Rome:

"The Sacred College is composed of seventy Cardinals, divided equally between the three orders, thus:—six of the order of bishops, fifty of the order of priests, and fourteen of the order of deacons. Of the seventy cardinals now living, there are six upwards of eighty years of age, thirteen between seventy and eighty, sixteen between sixty and seventy, twenty-four between fifty and sixty, and eight between forty and fifty. The youngest is Cardinal Andre, born in 1812; the oldest is Cardinal Oppold, who is eighty-four years old, and who has worn the hat fifty years. Fifty-four of the actual cardinals are Italians; sixteen are foreigners. Of the fifty-four Italians, thirty-three are Romans by birth or adoption, seven are Piedmontese, seven Neapolitan, two Tuscan, and five belong to the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. Of the sixteen foreign cardinals, six are of France, three of Austria, two of Spain, two of Portugal, one of Belgium, one of England, and one of Prussia. Twenty-seven cardinals (all Italians) reside in the city of Rome, and participate under the pope in the spiritual government of the Roman Catholic Church, and in the temporal government of the Pontifical States."

The coming

Burning of the Independence, and Great Loss of Life.

New Orleans, April 25.—The steamer Independence arrived here to day, with California dates of April 1st. The steamer California left San Francisco for Panama on the 1st, with \$2,280,000 in gold on board.

The steamer Independence was lost on the 16th of February, having been run ashore on the shoals off Margarita Island. There were 500 passengers on board at the time, all of whom leaped into the sea, and of whom 150 to 200 were lost in their efforts to swim ashore.

Margarita Island is upon the coast of Lower California.

After striking the Independence backed off, but finding 8 feet water in the hold, Captain Samson ordered the Pilot to run her on the beach, three hundred yards from the main land. There the ship took fire from the intense heat of the furnace, and the flames spreading rapidly, crossed the mainmast, and consumed the passengers. A heavy sea was running at the time, and all the boats were swamped in trying to get ashore. To reach the shore, the fire reached the powder magazine, which exploded with terrific force, shattering the stern of the steamer into fragments, and blew many passengers into the air; others jumped into the sea and were carried off by the strong current sweeping from the shore.

Many who had previously reached the shore were unable to render the sufferers any assistance, and were obliged to remain passive spectators, while hundreds of men, women and children were perishing by the fire and sea.

The ship finally swung round, with her broadside to the shore, where her coal fire broke, and she was entirely destroyed. The passengers saved found themselves on a barren and uninhabited island, without food or water, where they remained fifty-six hours, in a state of intense suffering. Finally, by firing cannon, they were able to attract the attention of whaling vessels lying in Magdalen Bay, a few miles off, who came to their assistance with provisions, and in the end took them off.

Loss of the Independence—Further Particulars.

We are indebted to Wells & Co.'s Express for files of late San Francisco papers. They contain full accounts of the burning of the Independence, together with much other intelligence. The San Francisco Whig of the 1st ult., gives a narrative by Dr. J. K. Torbett, the surgeon of the unfortunate steamer, who says that the island upon which she was wrecked is situated upon the coast of Lower California, 167 miles north of the point known as the Cape San Lucas. The coast is bold and rocky, and in many places inaccessible for vessels or boats, and the spot where the steamer struck is a high point of sand beach, which extends seaward, but is covered at high water. The accident occurred at day-break on the 16th of February. The land could be seen at the time, but very indistinctly. The explosion was not violent, but sufficiently so to arouse all on board, who appeared on the upper deck in the course of a few minutes. It was soon after discovered that there was eight feet of water in the hold, whereupon the scene became one of the truly appalling character. A rush was at once made for the most valuable articles of private property, and many were thus trampled upon and materially bruised. Soon after, the steamer took fire, when a still more awful scene occurred.—Dr. T. says:

And now ensued one of the most harrowing scenes ever recorded in the history of shipwreck; the flames leaped rapidly across the after part of the ship, driving the masses before it, and dozens springing into the water, and were seen struggling in the surf. All the boats were now gone, and it was impossible to regain the ship from the shore, or to render any succor whatever. A dreadful cry and screams proceeded from the ship which mingled with the roaring of the sea, the cracking of the flames, and shouting of those on shore, who could only gaze helplessly on the sight, must have been an era of terror in the lives of those who beheld it from the beach. As the flames advanced forward the unhappy victims were forced into the sea, and every straggler came freighted with corpses, or exhausted men, women and children. Such a scene has never before been witnessed on the Pacific coast.

To add to the excitement the flames had now communicated to the powder magazine, which exploded, tearing the run and scuttles to pieces, and splintering all that portion of the ship the two guns, surrounded by the flames, and sent their solemn booming over the sea. Those who were fortunate enough to get within reach of their friends on shore, were dragged half dead out of the reach of the surf, while others were swept around the stern of the steamer or out to sea, there being a strong current making seaward from the ship. At one moment not less than thirty corpses and bodies of the dying were in the edge of the surf, some of them divested of clothing.

Out of a party of eighteen Jews who were on board, sixteen perished from the weight of coin it was supposed which they attempted to bring with them through the waves. The outward current above mentioned carried off numbers of persons who were good swimmers, or floated, who would otherwise have been saved; several women thus floating were swept away; the baggage such as would float, also went out with the obdurate of it was saved by drifting to the shore.

A gentleman named Tarr, of Sacramento, lost his life in endeavoring to save a son of Mr. Watson. Dr. T. adds:

Among the incidents of the day after the wreck, a child was born on the beach, and is now healthy and thriving. The mother was carried ashore, the mountains in a hammock, and even walked part of the way to the boats. Many of the passengers, especially the females, suffered much for want of clothing. The dead were buried near the wreck. Holes were dug in the sand with boards, and each corpse received a separate grave. The number known to have perished is one hundred and forty, and as the graves number sixty, there were, of course, eighty who were drowned or burnt, and whose bodies were not recovered.

A gentleman named Larco, of Valparaiso, finding himself driven into the waves by the waves, turned to a few who were about him and offered \$20,000 to any one who would assist him in getting ashore. He was such a stout fellow that the offer, being that he and his son were to be saved, was not taken. Larco was, however, rescued, and is now in the water; he is perfectly drowned.

The Russian Policy.

It is asserted by respectable European writers that it is Russia's purpose, in her present assault upon Turkey, to extend from the power a paramount authority over the Greek Church in the East, and the control of the "Holy Places" of Jerusalem. Thus, after nearly a thousand years, the possession of the sacred spot that was consecrated by the footsteps of the founder of Christianity, may again become the source of strife for armed men, though, at present, it is more likely that the warfare will be among the followers of the Cross than between believers and the Turk.

The title of the great miracles of men's redemption, were, at a very early day, marked by sacred edifices, erected by Constantine the Great, and his mother St. Helena. These churches, were sometimes seized, sometimes destroyed, and again rebuilt by various princes, until about the middle of the fourteenth century, when King Robert of Sicily, purchased the Sacrotories from the Sultan of Egypt, and entrusted their care to Franciscan Monks. In the sixteenth century, a treaty between Selim, the conqueror of the Holy Land, and Francis I., assigned these shrines and their guardian brotherhood to the sovereignty of France, and thus the Latin church became the recognized protector of the birth-place of Christianity.

But, in the course of time, collisions took place between the members of the Greek church and the Latin; and, in the end, the Latins were driven by the Sultan from the "Church of the Virgin's Tomb," while that of Bethlehem, the Holy Sepulchre, and other sanctuaries, were allotted to the Greek fathers. From this period, the influence of the Latin Church in the East has evidently declined, and disputes have constantly occurred between the rivals, which redounded but little to the credit of either.

This condition, aided somewhat, perhaps, by political motives, induced the French Government, of late, through its ambassador at the Porte, to reassert the force of ancient treaties, in order to obtain once more the ascendancy of the Latin church and the comparative exclusion of the Greek. Accordingly the French Ambassador insisted upon important concessions in favor of France; yet, no sooner had the Sultan yielded, than the Emperor of Russia, who is continually considered in the East the head of the Greek confession, felt his pride and his politics both infringed by the favor to Napoleon. He then dispatched Prince Menschikoff to demand a revocation of the Turkish firman in favor of France.

Russia has a great stake in this question, for, although by the terms of her treaties with the Porte, her rights are limited to the protection of the chapel of the Embassy at Pera, the Greek Church at Orta, and the priests who serve in these two establishments, yet there happen to be in Turkey in Europe, about twelve millions of Greeks, whose opinions, of course, are rather with the head of their own Church than with the sovereignty of Mohammedans. These twelve millions of Christians would compose a fine and excitable body for agitation by France or Russia, whenever it might suit the policy of either to arouse their passions against the Turk.

Such is a rapid sketch of the origin and progress of a quarrel which, for the sake of humanity, we hope will terminate without bloodshed. Russia seems bent on the absorption or partition of Turkey. She is peep up in the heart of Europe, so long as she has no outlet at the Dardanelles for her imprisoned fleets. She craves to come down freely into the Mediterranean and Atlantic, and to play as important a part as other nations in the South of Europe, without sending her fleets exclusively from the extreme North. She wants two outlets for her navy instead of one. The result of Prince Menschikoff's mission will either decide this matter or give a decided tone to it for many years to come.—Balt. Amer.

Railroad Accident and Loss of Life.

RUFFALO, April 25.—The express train of cars from Chicago last night came in collision with the emigrant train on the Central road, eight miles from Chicago, by which accident some 15 or 20 persons were killed, and about fifty severely wounded; some supposed fatally. All the killed and wounded were on the emigrant train. Those on the express train fortunately escaped without injury except a severe shock. The collision was terrible, breaking some of the engines and cars to pieces. The names of the killed and wounded have not been ascertained. Most of them were foreigners.

CHICAGO, April 27th.—Fifteen bodies of the dead were brought to the city this morning from the scene of the late disaster. During the confusion incident upon the accident the Galena mail was robbed of the bags for Boston and Albany.

More Murders Convicted.—Two men, one by the name of Neary, and the other Fitzgerald—both Irishmen—were convicted, last week, before the sessions of the city of New York, of the murder of their wives in the first degree. Several other murders are afloat awaiting their trials. It is a most alarming fact, that, taking the murders for the last year, that about four in every five have been committed by foreigners; which shows, most conclusively, the character of many of the importations into our country, and goes far to sustain the charge that European Governments have been employing upon our shores, some of their worst criminals. The same proportion, very nearly, will hold good in regard to other crimes.

Swindling.—On Wednesday last, a man, calling from Haver, Pa., was defrauded of \$200 by a rascal and his accomplice. He had just arrived in the cars, and when passing near the corner of St. Paul and Franklin streets, was accosted by a boy, who asked him if he had not lost a pocket book, at the same time holding one in view. The stranger, observing what he thought to be a number of notes in the pocket book, offered to give the boy \$10 for it, to which the latter consented, and on taking a roll of notes, amounting to \$200, from his pocket, to give the boy the \$10, a man, who was standing near, snatched it from his hand and ran off at full speed, followed by the boy. The astonished victim was left standing with the pocket book in his hand, the contents of which were of no value. The police have endeavored to discover the thieves, but without success.



GETTYSBURG: Monday, May 24, 1863.

WHIG STATE TICKET.
For Canal Commissioner,
MOSES JOWNALL, of Lancaster.
For Auditor General,
A. K. MCLURE, of Franklin.
For Surgeon General,
CHRISTIAN NEYER, of Clarion.

The Postmaster General has decided that the proposed rail route from Haver to Gettysburg, via McSherrystown, is unnecessary. The route between the above places, via Littlestown, is continued.

The next session of the Hagerstown English and Classical Academy will convene on Wednesday next—the time of vacation having been extended one week, from that originally intended.

We mentioned, two weeks ago, that Mr. Middleton, formerly of this place, had been removed from his Clerkship at Washington. It was another person of the same name who was removed—which led to the error.

We learn that our former townsman, Mr. Schmeizler, has been removed.

HERMAN HAUPT, Esq., has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the place of Edward Miller, Esq. resigned. The situation was tendered to him by unanimous vote of the Directors. Mr. Haupt was formerly Superintendent of the Road—but receiving an appointment in the South, had resigned it. This mark of confidence in Mr. Haupt is very complimentary to him, and we think is well deserved.

Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, has withdrawn his requisition for Thomas McCreary, of Cecil county, Md., on the charge of kidnapping the Parker girls.

The Hon. Mr. BORLAND, of Arkansas, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Central America.

Machine shops, foundries, and factories of various descriptions are said to be multiplying at Washington, much northern capital being attracted thither for the purpose. The innovation gives quite an air of business to a place that was before, in these particulars, very dull and spiritless.

There are nearly five hundred prisoners in the two Penitentiaries of this State. In the Western Institution the labor of the convicts has covered the cost of their subsistence during the year, and has paid four fifths of the officers.

Rev. John W. Nevins, D. D., has declined the Presidency of Franklin and Marshall College, and it has been tendered to Rev. Philip Schaaf, D. D.

On Thursday week, a woman named Polly Baker, of York county, was walking on the railroad track a short distance below Carlisle, when the cars were under full headway. The engineer immediately sounded the whistle, but, as afterwards ascertained, she was deaf, and remained on the track. The locomotive struck her, and injured her so much that she died the next evening at the County Hospital.

The stable attached to Mr. Hannon's hotel in Carlisle, was burnt down on Friday evening week. By great exertions the adjoining buildings were saved. Several members of the Union Fire Company were severely burned while actively engaged in subduing the flames.

There is to be a Military Encampment at Chambersburg, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th inst.

Washington is a thronging place, or has been so for five or six weeks. About thirty thousand office-seekers have visited there with the hope of getting places.—About one in thirty succeeded.

The President and Heads of Departments, it is said, had to assume roundabouts to enable them to pass from their offices to their boarding houses. The press was so great that so long as they were costs they hung on with such pertinacity that locomotion was absolutely impossible.—Carroll Free Press.

The summer travel of Southerners at the North will be unusually large this season, principally on account of the Industrial Exhibition at New York, though much of the increase springs from other causes. The New Orleans Picayune says that already numbers have left, while many others are just about to leave, and still more will leave later in the season.

Late from California. The steamer Georgia arrived at New York on Wednesday, bringing California mails to April 1st, and between two and three millions in gold dust, and 400 passengers. The steamer Uncle Sam arrived on the same day, with 450 passengers, and \$550,000 in gold.

It snowed all day on Sunday, April 17, in Plainfield, Hampshire county, Massachusetts. The snow in that day was three feet deep to the woods. It was the heaviest snow yet seen in that section of the State.

Bum's Doings.

A man of intemperate habits, named JOHN DEAL, was found dead on Thursday the 21st ult., on the farm of Mr. Isaac Crabbs, in Mountpleasant township. An inquest was held upon the body by Samuel Durbarow, Esq.; and the verdict of the jury was "Death from intemperance and exposure." An empty flask found by his side told the tale.

Our thanks are due to JOHN K. LONGWELL, Esq., of the Senate of Maryland, for the third report of James Higgins, M. D., State Agricultural Chemist, to the House of Delegates of Maryland. A glance at its contents shows us that it contains a great deal of valuable and interesting matter to the tiller of the soil. It is evidently prepared with great care, and exhibits talent in the particular branch to which it is devoted.

Latest from Europe. The steamer Canada arrived on Thursday, bringing Liverpool dates to April 16. There was a slight advance in Cotton, and about 6d. per barrel in Flour.

There appears to be no news of special interest.

Quick Work.—The news by the steamer Canada was despatched from New York to New Orleans by telegraph, at half past 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and reached New Orleans at a quarter past 2, thus actually gaining a quarter of an hour upon time.

Upwards of sixty officials in the Custom house at Philadelphia received their "walking papers" last week. The Ledger says the gentlemen who received the notice appear to take the matter good-naturedly.

Mrs. MARY L. R. CUSTIS, wife of Geo. Washington Parke Custis, Esq., died at the family residence at Arlington, on the Potomac river, in sight of Washington, on the 23d ult. The husband of the deceased is the grandson of Mrs. General Washington, and was one of the family circle at Mount Vernon when the "Father of his Country" died, in December, 1799.

One of the "faithful" from Alaska, who went to Washington to register late matters in several small Post Offices, came back last week, with a box in his baggage, and said he wouldn't give a curse for such kind of Democrats as they have got in there, for they won't do a thing until they get ready, and then he don't believe they will.

Mrs. S. S. Findlay, who has been Post Mistress at Mergersburg, has been removed, and Mrs. Eliza Carson appointed in her room. If "the powers that be" will remove females from office, it is a mark of gallantry to appoint female successors.

The Coroner's Inquest on the bodies of the persons killed by the late collision on the railroad near Chicago, a short account of which we give in another column, found a verdict against the Conductors and Engineers of both trains, holding them as causing the death of the bodies before them. They have been committed for manslaughter. It is to be hoped they will receive merited punishment for their carelessness.

Destructive Fire and Loss of Life.

The Temperance Hotel in Rochester, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Friday morning last, and four servants, (3 females and 1 man) perished in the flames. The boarders, of whom there was a large number, were in their beds, and the greatest excitement and confusion prevailed. The loss of the building is \$25,000; besides which the occupants lost nearly all their clothes and valuables.

A bill passed the Legislature at its late session, restoring the Chambersburg Bank Stock to its original par value of \$50 per share, and thus increasing its banking capital about \$50,000. The shares were reduced to \$40 some years ago.

The Legislature of Louisiana, on Thursday last, elected the Hon. JOHN STEWART (dem.) U. S. Senator for that State, in the room of Mr. Soule, appointed minister to Spain.

Hon. JOHN A. DIX, of New York, has been appointed by the President, Minister to France; and the Hon. Richard K. Meade, of Va., Minister to Chili.

In the Legislature of Massachusetts, an amendment to the Liquor Law was adopted, on Friday, making the owners of buildings where intoxicating liquors were sold, liable to a fine of \$500, and for the second offence to be fined the same amount, and imprisoned three months.

A tornado occurred in the vicinity of South Bend, Ind., in the early part of last week, which tore down fences, mowed a road through a thick forest, uprooted large trees, unmoved many houses and barns, broke a young lady's arm, carried a calf a considerable distance through the air, and committed other strange freaks.

A Tunnel now in course of construction on the line of the Dayton and Cincinnati railway, will, it is said, be with its apex about 19,000 feet in length, and the largest work of the kind in the United States.

A Frogs in a Herring.—The herring is a detestable fish, and is killed by a very small degree of violence. Whenever it is taken out of the water, even though it seems to have perished, it gives a squawk, and instantly expires; and though it be immediately thrown back into the water, it never recovers.

A report, named Kirkland, has been claimed in Cincinnati by the Mayor of that city for preaching violently against the clergy, and as such being expelled from the city.

Fayetteville Franklin Academy.

A public examination of the pupils of this flourishing and well conducted Institution will commence on Tuesday, the 10th of May. The exercises will be in the various branches taught in the Institution, including chemistry and philosophy, accompanied by interesting and instructive experiments with the magic lantern, and also vocal music and elocution. The address will be delivered by D. F. Robison, Esq., of Chambersburg, from whose abilities as an orator an intellectual treat may be anticipated. The Institution is in the most prosperous condition, and its success so far has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its projector. Its principal is the Rev. Josiah Kennedy, a most accomplished scholar, and whose eminently qualified for the position. In the various departments the principal is ably assisted by Miss J. B. Thomas, Mr. McGowan, and Mr. Witherow. The healthy location of the academy and its ample arrangements, recommend it to parents desirous of securing for their sons and daughters an excellent education. The regular term commences the 6th of June.—Repos. and Whig.

The New Coin.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The Mint to-day issued \$250,000 of the new silver coin, in quarters, dimes and half dimes.

The New Silver Coin About.—The new silver coinage of the United States, issued under the late act of Congress, is already in circulation in our city, though only paid out for the first time at the mint in Philadelphia on Tuesday. Adams & Co. drew out that day, \$250,000, for the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, and our banks are already dispensing it to the people. It is the expectation of this enterprising firm to draw out \$400,000 or \$500,000 daily for some weeks. At this rate, the country will soon be pretty well supplied, and we shall no longer hear complaints of a want of silver change. As yet, we believe, nothing larger than quarters have been made. The machinery of the mint, the Philadelphia Ledger understands, is taxed to its utmost capacity in the manufacture of this much needed coin. Over two millions of dollars in value of silver has been received to be coined up to this time, and the amount is daily coming forward.—Balt. Sun.

The Irish Emigrant.

The Liverpool Examiner has the following remarkable statement:—We understand that there was remitted to Ireland last year through an Irish Bank, (the Provincial Bank of Ireland), by parties in America, to enable their friends to emigrate thither, not less than \$600,000. Moreover, this amount was remitted in sums under £4, and averaging £3 9s, just, one might say, the price of a passage over. But we understand the truth to be, that in some instances the same party has made three or four remittances, a fact which proves how eagerly they avail themselves of the means to help those whom they leave behind, never waiting beyond the time when circumstances enabled them to earn a remittance before they make it.

Throughout all Germany the breeding of silkworms is attracting considerable attention. The impression which has hitherto obtained that silkworms will not thrive in a northern temperature appears to be erroneous. In the grand duchy of Baden the roads and sides of the railway have been planted with mulberry trees, and the breeding of the worms is carried on extensively. Austria is sparing no pains to foster their production, the value of which amounted last year to a million of francs. On the military frontier of Turkey a garden of mulberry trees has been established in every village, and the military engineers are encouraged to extend the cultivation. At Paragva the fuses of the fortification have been planted with mulberry trees, and orders have been given that such trees shall also be planted by the sides of all the railroads.

A girl seventeen years old was bitten by a rattlesnake on the left wrist. Two hours and a half afterwards Dr. T. A. Atchison, who describes the case in the Southern Medical Journal, visited her, and found her sightless, with her face swollen and her mind wandering. He placed her in a hot salt bath, and administered whiskey and carbonate of ammonia until she had taken three pints of the first and eighty grains of the latter; no intoxication followed, and she was cured.

The last advices from Paris confirm the report that the Pope's contemplated visit to France, to crown the Emperor, has been abandoned.

Gamblers have become so odious to the people of Columbus, that a public meeting has been held, at which it was resolved that gambling as a business should be suppressed; that every good citizen should lend his aid to effect it; that any property owner who knowingly permits gambling on his premises should be prosecuted. A committee of thirty were appointed, pledged to carry out these resolves. It appears that the lottery had become so powerful in Columbus that they defied the laws, corrupted the ballot box and the police, and overawed a portion of the clergy and of the press.

A report, named Kirkland, has been claimed in Cincinnati by the Mayor of that city for preaching violently against the clergy, and as such being expelled from the city.

The New York Times states that it is notorious in New York, that several parties there are engaged in the African slave trade. The persons accused are said to be merchants, and other moneyed men, who fit out vessels which sail to Cuba, and thence proceed to the coast of Africa, under false papers, and bring back slaves.

Amalgamation.—Professor William G. Allen, colored, of the McGrawville Academy, New York, was married on the 30th ult. to Miss Mary E. King, daughter of Rev. Lyndon King, of Fulton, New York. The bride is a white girl who was placed by her father in the McGrawville Academy, an amalgamation institute. The father is not well pleased with the aptness of his daughter in imitating his abolition tendencies.

Mr. Summerfield Batte, a young gentleman of Pulaski, Tennessee, came to his death a few days ago by a singular accident. Whilst descending the steps of the Methodist church, a pistol in the coat pocket of another young man struck against one of the stone steps and exploded, lodging the ball in the body of Mr. Batte, and inflicting a wound which he survived only a few hours. Another warning of the danger in carrying deadly weapons.

New Railroads in Pennsylvania.—In the list of acts passed at the late session of the legislature we find the titles of no less than thirty-one newly incorporated railroad companies. Estimating each road at forty miles in length, they would make a total of 1,240 miles of railroad, and estimating the cost at say \$25,000 a mile, we have the moderate sum of \$31,000,000 to be expended on entirely new works.

Sold his Body.—A letter from Florence mentions that there is a giant in that city who sold his body to the Academy of Sciences for scientific purposes, and is to receive, as a compensation, 50 cents per day for his services.

A Pious Church.—We see it stated that the pew rent of Rev. Mr. Chapin's church in Broadway, New York, amounts to over \$15,000 a year, and some of the pews are let for \$1,000 a year.

The Cumberland, Md., Journal relates the following singular occurrence:—On Wednesday of last week, the dead body of a young man was found in the Potomac river near the Big Tunnel on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. From a fracture of the skull, and other injuries, he was supposed to have been dealt foully with. Various surmises as to the identity of the corpse, were entertained, when Capt. Henry Troutman, of the Cumberland Night Watch, became convinced that it was the body of his son. Particular marks were pointed out by the distressed father, and there seemed not to be the slightest doubt on the subject. The jury returned an unanimous verdict based upon the facts as thus set forth.

Legislative Business.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, at its late session, passed no less than five hundred and six bills; but as many of these were "omnibus" bills, embracing a number of subjects, there were, we find, on carefully going over the list, no less than eleven hundred and sixty-seven distinct acts of legislation. Of this number thirty-one were acts incorporating new railroad companies; seventy-eight referred to railroad companies already in existence; ninety were acts incorporating new plank road companies or supplementary to old ones; and the great mass remaining referred to every sort of subject, from providing for the expenses of government down to digging a well. Many of the matters that consumed the time of the Legislature were of the most trivial character.—Germanstown Tel.

Important to Postmasters.

The Savannah Courier of the 19th ult. says:—A case was tried, during the recent session of the U. S. District Court in this city, which ought to be generally understood, both by the people and the officials who have charge of the various Post Offices throughout the country. The Postmaster at Sylvania in Scriven county, was arraigned and fined Fifty Dollars, for delaying a letter in his office.

The law makes it the imperative duty of every Postmaster, to forward all mail matter deposited one half hour before the departure of the mail, unless a longer time should be granted by the Postmaster General on account of the business in the office.

Irish emigration to Philadelphia will this season be quite large, as we are informed by gentlemen engaged in the passenger business between here and England. Before the season had commenced, it was anticipated that it would be dull, as but little if any money was sent to Ireland from this point, to pay for passages. But now that the season is opened, it turns out that quite a large emigration of a different class may be expected. Many persons well to do in fortune have prepared to leave Ireland and come to Philadelphia, where numbers of their friends and kindred have come before them, and are prospering. The emigration we look for is therefore likely to be a valuable accession to our population, consisting, as it will, of thrifty farmers and tradesmen, with considerable amounts of money.—Phil. paper.

The Coming Thousands.—The Philadel-

phia Inquirer states that private letters from the Old World state that the movement towards the New is likely to prove extraordinary within the coming six months. It is estimated that some 200,000 men, women and children will leave England and Ireland, and that this vast army will be increased to nearly half a million from Germany and other portions of Europe.

Vice President King, it is said, owned an estate of 2,000 acres of rich land in Dallas county, Ala., with 150 slaves. It is also stated that he has left the bulk of his property to the poorest of his relations, though all are comfortably provided for.

John Anderson, the colored man convicted at Lancaster, Pa., for kidnapping a boy named John McKinley from Maryland, was sentenced on Monday last to pay a fine of \$1,000 and undergo an imprisonment of nine years solitary confinement at hard labor.

The New York Times states that it is notorious in New York, that several parties there are engaged in the African slave trade. The persons accused are said to be merchants, and other moneyed men, who fit out vessels which sail to Cuba, and thence proceed to the coast of Africa, under false papers, and bring back slaves.

Amalgamation.—Professor William G. Allen, colored, of the McGrawville Academy, New York, was married on the 30th ult. to Miss Mary E. King, daughter of Rev. Lyndon King, of Fulton, New York. The bride is a white girl who was placed by her father in the McGrawville Academy, an amalgamation institute. The father is not well pleased with the aptness of his daughter in imitating his abolition tendencies.

Mr. Summerfield Batte, a young gentleman of Pulaski, Tennessee, came to his death a few days ago by a singular accident. Whilst descending the steps of the Methodist church, a pistol in the coat pocket of another young man struck against one of the stone steps and exploded, lodging the ball in the body of Mr. Batte, and inflicting a wound which he survived only a few hours. Another warning of the danger in carrying deadly weapons.

New Railroads in Pennsylvania.—In the list of acts passed at the late session of the legislature we find the titles of no less than thirty-one newly incorporated railroad companies. Estimating each road at forty miles in length, they would make a total of 1,240 miles of railroad, and estimating the cost at say \$25,000 a mile, we have the moderate sum of \$31,000,000 to be expended on entirely new works.

Sold his Body.—A letter from Florence mentions that there is a giant in that city who sold his body to the Academy of Sciences for scientific purposes, and is to receive, as a compensation, 50 cents per day for his services.

A Pious Church.—We see it stated that the pew rent of Rev. Mr. Chapin's church in Broadway, New York, amounts to over \$15,000 a year, and some of the pews are let for \$1,000 a year.

Singular Affair.

The Cumberland, Md., Journal relates the following singular occurrence:—On Wednesday of last week, the dead body of a young man was found in the Potomac river near the Big Tunnel on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. From a fracture of the skull, and other injuries, he was supposed to have been dealt foully with. Various surmises as to the identity of the corpse, were entertained, when Capt. Henry Troutman, of the Cumberland Night Watch, became convinced that it was the body of his son. Particular marks were pointed out by the distressed father, and there seemed not to be the slightest doubt on the subject. The jury returned an unanimous verdict based upon the facts as thus set forth.

The body was consequently decently interred by Capt. T., who forthwith arrayed himself in the garb of mourning, and engaged the services of a minister of the Gospel to preach a funeral discourse on the sad occasion. It turned out, however, that on Sunday morning last, the dead son of Capt. Troutman deliberately walked up to his astonished father and informed him that he was not dead! The mingled surprise and delight of the father may be imagined. The fact is that the young man had been at work in another direction, and upon hearing of his reported demise, returned to Cumberland to relieve the apprehensions of his parents.

The dead man is supposed to have been a boatman on the Canal, who was murdered and thrown into the river. Some persons suggest that he was a German named John Barn, of Cumberland, but there is no certainty about the matter.

Baltimore, April 26.

Emigrants to Liberia.—Yesterday morning the ship Banchoe, Capt. Wilson, sailed from this port for Liberia. She has been chartered for the voyage out by the Chesapeake and Liberia Transportation Company, and is to be discharged at Cape Palmas, the Maryland Colony. One hundred and seventy emigrants embarked on board of the Banchoe at this port, of whom forty-two were from Maryland, and went sent by the Maryland State Colonization Society. Thirty-seven were from Virginia, six from Massachusetts, six from Indiana, five from the Chetcuta Nation, five from Kentucky, three from Pennsylvania, two from Ohio, and one from New York. These latter were sent out by the American Colonization Society.

The Banchoe will proceed hence to Hampton Roads, where she is to receive on board one hundred and ten more passengers, who are also sent out by the American Colonization Society. Of these, fifty-six are from North Carolina, and fifty-four from Virginia. She also carries out a considerable quantity of freight, mainly on account of the several Missionary Societies. The emigrants who embarked on board of her at this port appeared all to be in an excellent condition, and we understand that there are among them several men of much promise, who it is expected will make decidedly useful members of society in the land of their adoption.

All the emigrants are well supplied with clothing, &c., and the ship is amply provided with necessaries and comforts during the voyage. Altogether this expedition is the largest that has ever yet left this port for Liberia, and from the character of the emigrants generally, it is well calculated to promote the interests of the colonies.

The Police at Berlin, Prussia, have just done a smart thing. A Jew, occupying an old dilapidated house, in an obscure street, and suspected as a receiver of stolen goods, was secretly arrested during the night and carried off to prison. His shop, however, the police opened the next morning, as usual, and a policeman, disguised as a Jew, took up his position behind the counter, while several others of the force secreted themselves in the cellar. It was not long before customers began to make their appearance. They were politely requested to step into the cellar, where the owner of the store was busy and would make the trade. There the unsuspecting customers were seized, gagged and handcuffed, and kept till they could be conveyed at night, unobserved, to prison. By this stratagem, the police succeeded in entrapping not only the chief professional thieves, with full evidence, but also several employees who were in the habit of robbing their masters.

A Curious Case.—James B. Barnett, a colored man, has applied for a mandamus, to compel the Trustees of the New York College to admit him to the profession of a physician. The affidavits for the plaintiff set forth that Barnett is a Baccalaureate of New York University; that he studied medicine with eminent physicians in that city, and that he was regularly matriculated and admitted to the medical and surgical clinics of the College, and attended one regular course of lectures. At

Good Advice.

We extract the following from a recent letter of the Washington correspondent of the North American. After speaking of the great rush for office, consequent on the removal of all the Clerks from the Census office, he says:

Really it is humiliating to witness the eagerness with which large numbers of young men, whose true field is in the world of industry and enterprise, strive for a miserable dependence and scanty pittance, to be paid out of the public Treasury. Few of those who succeed in attaining what they now deem the acme of bliss—an office—will not have lived many years ere they wish they had apprenticed themselves to ditch-diggers, instead of placing their energies and independence beneath the enervating and blighting influence of a government clerkship.

About three years ago, a young man presented himself to Mr. Corwin for a Clerkship. Thrice was he refused; and still he made a fourth effort. His perseverance and spirit of determination awakened a friendly interest in his welfare, and the Secretary advised him, in forcible terms, to abandon his purpose, and go to the West, if he could do no better outside the Department.

"My young friend," said he, "go to the North West; buy 160 acres of government land—or, if you have not the money to purchase, squat on it; get you an axe and a maul; put up a log cabin for your habitation, and raise a little corn and potatoes; keep your conscience clear, and live like a freeman; your own master, with no one to give you orders, and without dependence upon any body. Do that, and you will be honored, respected, influential and rich. But accept a clerkship here, and you sink at once all independence; your energies become relaxed, and you are unfitted in a few years for any other and more independent position. I may give you a place to-day, and I can kick you out again to-morrow; and there's another man over at the White House, who can kick me out; and the people by-and-by can kick me out; and so we go. But if you own an acre of land, it is your kingdom, and your cabin is your castle—you are a sovereign, and you will feel it in every throbbing of your pulse, and every day of your life will assure me of your thanks for having thus advised you." If the thousands who so ardently strive for places under Government would ponder well these words, and exercise a sound discretion in their application, many a young and gallant spirit would be saved from imbecility, to be useful to the world, and a joy rather than grief to its possessor.

A Man with Eight Wives.—A Oxford (England) assizes, a few weeks ago, Wm. Wardle was indicted for intermarrying with Sarah Martin—his former wife, Ellen Wormsley, being still alive. This was one of the most extraordinary cases, perhaps, that ever came before a court of justice. The prisoner was a most determined Benedict, having married no less than eight wives in different parts of the country. At the time of his conviction, 6 of these had been discovered, viz:—Ellen Wormsley, whom he married at Manchester; Sarah Martin, whom he married at Walsall; Elizabeth Perkins, also married at Walsall; Matilda Grant, married at Birmingham; Mary King, married in the Isle of Man; and Hannah King, whom he married at Dymock, in Gloucestershire. Besides these, two others have been discovered since his conviction—one of whom had herself taken another husband. All the wives, except the last, were brought to Gloucester, for the purpose of confronting their faithless Don Juan, and the trial was expected with the deepest interest. The women were all placed in a room by themselves, and formed quite a harem, of every complexion, from the fair blonde to the dusky brunette; and so great was the curiosity to see them, that the officer might have added something considerable to his emoluments by exhibiting them at per head. However, the gossiping public were doomed to disappointment; for, on the prisoner being arraigned late on Tuesday night, he pleaded guilty. His lordship deferred passing sentence for the present.

A Sad Picture.—On Wednesday last, the police of Southwark were called to a house in Plum street, where, in a wretched sickening apartment, they discovered a Scotchman and his wife, by the name of Montgomery, both teetotal. In the same room was a dead infant, which had been killed by a fall down stairs, the result of the shameful care that its miserable mother had bestowed on it. The degraded and criminal couple were taken to the lock-up, and the coroner sent for.—*Phil. North American.*

A Round Salary.—The New York Mirror states that C. K. Garrison, Esq., has been appointed agent of the Nicaragua Transit Company, at a salary of \$60,000 a year; in addition to which four Insurance Companies have agreed to pay him \$10,000 each a year—making \$100,000. Total amount of salary per annum, One Hundred Thousand Dollars! This gentleman takes out letters of credit to draw for one million a month on account of gold dust, and has one-fourth interest in the profits.

New York Volunteers.—It is said there are now only 270 men living out of the 1,000 who volunteered from New York in the Mexican war. Of these, 20 or 30 are living in extreme want in New York, and we see an appropriation of \$1,000 has been proposed in the council of that city for their relief.

The Irish Exodus.—A letter received in N. York, dated Lonsdown, Ireland, March 26, says: "All Ireland is in motion. I left Dublin for this place eighteen days ago. On my route I met people in gangs of 40 to 60, in all directions, wending their way to the coast to emigrate for America. The emigration is terrible. If it continues a few years longer at this rate, Old Ireland will be depopulated. Our best farmers and mechanics, servants and even soldiers and policemen out of employ, have all taken the 'emigration fever,' and are preparing to emigrate. Our wonder here is, how you find employ for all these people."

Carrying the War into Africa.—A religious war is raging on the West Coast of Africa, among the different tribes—the difficulty being about drinking. The Mra-bos are the Maine liquor party, and the Serro-wollows, and the King of Combo, are in favor of the first order. Trade is much interrupted.

Cholera.—The Warden (N. C.) Patriot states that the cholera is raging between that town and Gaston, and that eight or nine deaths had recently occurred. It is said to have originated from eatingysters, and the citizens of Gaston had held a meeting and requested a man engaged in selling them to stop the business.

It appears by the census that the consumption of spirituous liquors in the U. States reaches the enormous quantity of eighty-six millions annually, equal to six gallons for every adult person.

An Artesian well has been sunk at Charleston to the depth of 1061 feet, without obtaining water. At a depth of 1010 feet a shaft of water in the stratum.

Lancaster Dentists in Paris.—The cor-

respondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Paris, gives the following account of the success of the Messrs. Evans, formerly of Lancaster, Pa., in their profession, in that city:

"Our young countryman, Mr. Thomas Evans, has been for some time dentist to his Majesty, Louis Napoleon, and also to the present Empress when Mademoiselle Montijo. He visits the palace in his capacity as dentist to the Imperial couple once in two days, and the last day he presented himself, was in the morning about ten o'clock, when the Emperor asked, very kindly, if he had breakfasted. On his replying that he had not, the Emperor rang the bell and ordered tea and a concert for Mr. E., who had thus the honor to partake of his morning's repast with Louis Napoleon. On leaving his palace he gave Mr. E. a superb golden box, mounted with diamonds—the Imperial Crown, in diamonds surmounting the initials 'L. N.' also in fine brilliants. The waite is beautifully finished, and was placed in a morocco case, with the letters 'N. L.' in gold on the cover.

Mr. Evans has been several times called to different capitals of Germany, (Vienna, Munich and Stuttgart,) to operate on the teeth of the members of the Royal families. He and his brother have the most brilliant and lucrative practices which has ever been enjoyed in the French capital, by any individual or partners."

Compulsory Education.—In many of the European States parents are compelled to send their children to school. In Prussia, absentees are liable to full school fees, and a fine or a day's labor in compensation. In Saxony nothing is an excuse for absence from school but sickness, and attendance is compelled by fines and imprisonment. In Hanover the ecclesiastical authorities are charged with the inspection of schools, where every child from the age of six is required to attend, unless sufficiently instructed elsewhere. In Bavaria an child is allowed to leave school till it has arrived at the age of twelve years, and then not without an examination and a certificate, which is necessary to apprenticeship and marriage. In Austria all the children, from the age of six years, must go to school till they are twelve years of age.

Spiritual William in Illinois.—William Smith, brother of the Mormon prophet, Joe, is before the Circuit Court of Illinois, sitting in Lee county, on a charge of having more wives than the law allows. One of the female members of the church has made affidavit that she had been induced to believe that it was necessary for her salvation that she should become his spiritual wife.—Smith has himself now pending in the same court, an application for a divorce, on the ground that his wife, while at Nauvoo, was initiated into the mysteries of, and as he says, "took seven degrees" in spiritual wifery. So that it seems, according to his ideas of the doctrines of that particular branch of the church militant, what is sauce for the goose is not "sauce for the gander."

City Extinguisher.—The common council of New York, sometime ago, gave Meagher, the Irish refugee, an invitation to accept a public recognition. The honor was declined; nevertheless, the invitation cost the city of New York \$2,216, for carriages for committee, and printing and framing the complimentary resolutions. Invitations of this kind are proffered more for a frolic at the public expense than for any honor intended for the recipient.

The Height of Absurdity.—Raising cotton in Georgia, sending it to New York for a market, then shipping it to Liverpool, from thence transporting it on a railroad 40 miles to Manchester, there weaving it into calico, sending it to Georgia merchants to be taken back to its native soil, there to be worn by the wife of the man who raised it. At every removal of the raw material it has had to pay a percentage on its cost to some body, besides a profit to the seller, the cost of its transportation, and two duties, one when it is received in England in the shape of cotton, and another when it came back to New York in the shape of calico.—All of which might have been saved by manufacturing the raw material near where it was produced. It is very well to import Italian singers, Porto Rico sugar, Havana cigars, and Irish servants, because these are articles that we cannot raise at home, but the idea of sending our raw materials to Europe to be manufactured, and then brought back and resold to us, would make a horse laugh. But then it is democratic to do so!

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A Small Oversight.

Less than twenty years ago, a prominent, but very eccentric politician of our State, went to Philadelphia, and issued invitations to all the leading and distinguished politicians of the Quaker city, to attend an entertainment to be given by him at one of the first hotels of the city. Of course, they generally attended—everything was done up in the most handsome manner—and the entertainment was spoken of as one of the most sumptuous that had been witnessed for a long time—but, most unluckily for the landlord, the gentleman who gave the fête forgot to foot the bill.

The like accident seems to have occurred in the case of the handsome entertainment given by the Pennsylvania Legislature to our neighbors of Baltimore city and the State of Maryland. The dinner was capital, the champagne of the finest brand and in the greatest abundance; and the bill of a character to do credit to our State authorities; but, most unluckily, in the hurry and bustle, noise and confusion of the last hours of the session, when the great public measures have to be put through without reading, as was the case with the appropriation bill, no provision was made to pay for this fine entertainment, and the gentleman who furnished the good things will have to lie out of some five or six thousand dollars for a year to come. This is patronizing a landlord with a vengeance.—*Harrisburg Union.*

New Era in Type-Setting.—The recent strike by the printers, induced the proprietor of the Day Book to advertise for female compositors. His call was answered by about one hundred girls, who were anxious to be initiated into the mysteries of setting type. Out of this number, he selected six, and put them at the case, and the editor informs us that in two days they have made such a proficiency, that they will in a short time earn from eight to twelve dollars a week. Female compositors, although new in New York, we believe have long existed in Boston and other cities, and this movement on the part of our neighbors of the Day Book, may lead to the successful introduction of a new era in type-setting in this city.—*N. Y. Dem & Soc.*

Gold in Lancaster!—A woman having dreamed in Lancaster, three successive nights, that she saw little sum of \$177,000 in gold, was buried in the cellar of her house, a blind negro astrologer was consulted about it, who informed them that the money was there, when a furious digging was commenced. When they had dug down about ten feet, and just as they were about striking on the chest, some evil-minded person discharged a pistol over their heads, and at the same time threw down a lighted turpentine ball, which so frightened the party that they abandoned their labor for the time. They again consulted the astrologer, who informed them that in consequence of the interruption the chest had sunk four feet deeper; and the way to succeed in obtaining it, was to renew the digging the next moon. The Lancaster Whig pronounces this true.

Two Children Burned.—A few days since a fire took place in the Borough of Phoenixville, Lancaster county, which destroyed a private house belonging to a colored man named Thompson, and horrible to relate, two of his children were consumed in the flames. The fire is thought to have occurred from some wood taking fire under the stove. The building was of frame, and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that he and his wife barely escaped in their night clothes, leaving their helpless babes to the mercy of the devouring element.

A Monumental Masonic Temple to the Memory of Washington.—The Masonic brethren of Fredericksburg, Va., intend to raise a monumental temple to the memory of Washington. The 4th of November next will be the centennial anniversary of the day when Washington was first initiated into the mysteries of Masonry at Fredericksburg. It is said that \$3,000 have been contributed to the work by the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, Virginia and Alabama, and subordinate Lodges and individuals.

Episcopians in Pennsylvania.—The Episcopal Recorder calls attention to the fact that in some parts of Pennsylvania where Episcopal churches once flourished, they have so completely faded away that their very existence has become a tradition. This region, too, is within a hundred miles of two great cities, where, as the Recorder says, the church is found, rolling in wealth and affluence. Methodist and other churches flourish in these localities, we are told, everywhere, and the whole population is religious.

Apple Trees Killed by Frost.—Michigan in excess become poisonous. The New England Farmer mentions the case of an orchard of one hundred and sixty thirty Baldwins that were washed with a solution of a pound of potash in a gallon of water. The owner found in two days that he had killed the whole of his beautiful and valuable trees. Snapshots or ashes in water are strong enough. Quano is excellent for trees, and salt is sometimes good; but it is one of the easiest things in the world to kill trees with them in excess.

Verdict against a Physician.—In the Court at Lowell, on Saturday week, a verdict was rendered against Dr. Joseph Kittredge, of Andover, with damages in the sum of \$1,675 for malpractice. It appeared in evidence that a lady named Ashworth had her arm badly injured by the machinery of the mill where he was at work. Dr. K. was called, dressed and bandaged the arm. On the third day the boy complained of considerable pain, but no examination was made until the fourth day, when it was found that mortification had commenced.—Other physicians were consulted, and they gave the opinion that the boy could not live. He, however, recovered, the mortification being checked by the free use of salt and brans, but the arm came off. The claim for damages was based upon the supposition that the bandage was so tight as to cause the mortification and the consequent loss of the arm.

Found it Out.—A rural visitor at the metropolis, describing the many strange and wonderful things he saw in New York, wound up by saying:—"We saw the Astor House, the Metropolitan, and other hotels, and were troubled to know where the money came from to build them; we saw the

many persons refuse to use Nixon's celebrated Tetter Ointment upon their body because it has been tried and found a sure cure for Scratitis in Horses, thinking that it must necessarily be a compound of coarse and nauseous materials. Such, however, is not the fact—the ingredients used in its composition are as delicate and harmless as any known in Chemical Science, but at the same time highly efficacious in all the diseases for which it is intended. In the most inveterate cases of Tetter, the skin is raw, itchy, and it makes the skin as soft and smooth as an infant's, and when used upon the head, removes all dandruff and gives to the Hair and Scalp a healthy vigor. Let the afflicted try it—that is all that is necessary.

For sale by L. L. Buehler, Gettysburg; Samuel Berlin, Littlestown; John Busby, McSherrytown; Matthew Eichleberger, Abbottstown; and J. H. & Z. Aulbach, East Berlin.

"DIGEST" Such is the true meaning of the word "Digest," or of the two Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared by Dr. J. S. Houghton, of Philadelphia, from the purest stomach of the Ox, for the cure of indigestion and dyspepsia. It is Nature's own remedy for an indigestible stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It renders Food Eating perfectly consistent with Health. See the figure of the Ox, in another page of this paper.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE—April 30.

Flour,	\$4 75 to 4 81
Wheat,	1 12 to 1 20
Rye,	88 to 92
Corn,	52 to 58
Oats,	42 to 44
Cloverseed,	6 50 to 6 00
Timothyseed,	1 23 to 1 40
Flaxseed,	6 50 to 9 75

TOWN—April 29.

Flour, per bush, from stores,	\$5 25
Do, " from wagons,	4 37
Wheat, per bushel,	1 06 1/2 to 1 10
Rye, " "	80
Corn, " "	50
Oats, " "	36
Timothy Seed, per bushel,	2 50
Clover Seed, " "	6 00
Flax Seed, " "	1 25

HANOVER—April 28.

Flour, (from Wagons),	\$4 37
Do, (Retail),	5 00
Wheat, per bushel,	1 06 1/2 to 1 10
Rye,	72
Corn,	48
Oats,	33
Timothy Seed,	2 06 1/2 to 2 25
Clover Seed,	5 00 to 5 50
Flax Seed,	1 12
Plaster Paris, per ton,	6 25

On the 21st inst., by Rev. G. H. Smith, M. WILLIAM SLOTT, Esq., to Miss MARY M. WALTER—both of better known names, by Rev. John Elmer, P. S. DECKERT, Esq., Editor of the "Evening Spirit," Oberlin, Ohio, to Miss M. WALTER, second daughter of Samuel W. Hoffman, M. D., of this county.

Near Littlestown, on the 21st inst., Mr. MOSES M. EVANS, aged about 30 years.

In Lancaster, on the 15th inst., of smallpox, aged 3 years, ELIZA, daughter of Martin and Mary Stiefel, aged 3 months and 10 days.

Residing at Appleton, Mr. JOHN KERN, of Mount Pleasant township, in the 42d year of his age.

Near Wagon, on Tuesday evening, 2d of May, 1856, the late Mr. W. W. Weaver, aged 40 years, in the enjoyment of his usual health, died.

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During the Independence, and Great Loss of Life.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—The steamer United States arrived here to day, with California dates of April 1st. The steamer California left San Francisco for Panama on the 1st, with \$2,230,000 in gold on freight.

The steamer Independence was lost on the 16th of February, having been run ashore on the shoals off Margareta Island. There were 500 passengers on board at the time, all of whom leaped into the sea, and of whom 150 to 200 were lost in their efforts to swim ashore.

Margareta Island is upon the coast of Lower California.

After striking the Independence backed off, but striking 8 feet water in the hold, Captain Samson ordered the Pilot to run her on the beach, three hundred yards from the main land. There the ship took fire from the intense heat of the furnace, and the flames spreading rapidly, created the most frightful consternation among the passengers. A heavy sea was running at the time, and all the boats were swamped in trying to get ashore. To add to the horrors of the scene, the fire reached the powder magazine, which exploded with terrific force, shattering the stern of the steamer into fragments, and blew many passengers into the air; others jumped into the sea and were carried off by the strong current sweeping from the shore.

Many who had previously reached the shore were unable to render the suffering assistance, and were obliged to remain passive spectators, while hundreds of men, women and children were perishing by the fire and sea. The ship finally swung round, with her broadside to the shore, where her coal took fire, and she was entirely destroyed. The passengers saved found themselves on a barrow and uninhabited island, without food or water, where they remained fifty-six hours, in a state of intense suffering. Finally, by firing cannon, they were able to attract the attention of whaling vessels lying in Magdalen Bay, a few miles off, who came to their assistance with provisions, and in the end took them off.

Loss of the Independence—Further Particulars.

We are indebted to Wells & Co.'s Express for files of late San Francisco papers. They contain full accounts of the burning of the Independence, together with much other intelligence. The San Francisco Whig of the 1st ult., gives a narrative by Dr. J. R. Torbett, the surgeon of the unfortunate steamer, who says that the island upon which she was wrecked is situated upon the coast of Lower California, 187 miles north of the point known as the Cape San Lucas. The coast is bold and rocky, and in many places inaccessible for vessels or boats, and the spot where the steamer struck is a high point of sand beach, which extends seaward, and is covered at high water. The accident occurred at day-break on the 16th of February. The land could be seen at the time, but very indistinctly. The concussion was not violent, but sufficiently so to arouse all on board, who appeared on the upper deck in the course of a few minutes. It was soon after discovered that there was eight feet of water in the hold, whereupon the scene became one of a truly appalling character. A rush was at once made for the most valuable articles of private property, and many were thus trampled upon and materially bruised. Soon after the steamer took fire, when a still more awful scene occurred. Dr. T. says:

And now ensued one of the most harrowing scenes ever recorded in the history of shipwreck; the flames leaped rapidly across the after part of the ship, driving the messes before it, and dozens sprang into the water, and were seen struggling in the surf. All the boats were now gone, and it was impossible to regain the ship from the shore, or to render any succor whatever; dreadful cries and screams proceeded from the ship which, mingled with the roaring of the sea, the crackling of the flames, and shouting of those on shore, who could only gaze helplessly on the sight, must have been an era of terror in the lives of those who beheld it from the beach. As the flames advanced forward the unhappy victims were forced into the sea, and every surf came freighted with corpses, or exhausted men, women and children. Such a scene has never before been witnessed on the Pacific coast.

To add to the excitement the flames had now communicated to the powder magazine, which exploded, tearing the run and stern to pieces, and splintering all that portion of the ship; the two guns, surrounded by the flames, also sent their solemn booming over the scene. Those who were fortunate enough to get within reach of their friends on shore, were dragged half dead out of the reach of the surf, while others were swept around the stern of the steamer or out to sea, there being a strong current making seaward from the ship. At one moment not less than thirty corpses and bodies of the dying were in the edge of the surf, some of them dressed in clothing.

Out of a party of eighteen Jews who were on board, sixteen perished from the weight of coin it was supposed which they attempted to bring with them through the waves. The outward current above mentioned carried off numbers of persons who were good swimmers, or floated, who would otherwise have been saved; several women thus floating were swept away; the baggage, such as would float, also went out with the ebb; none of it was saved by drifting to the shore.

A gentleman named Tarr, of Sacramento, lost his life in endeavoring to save a son of Mr. Watson. Mr. T. adds:

Among the incidents of the day after the wreck, a child was born on the beach, and is now healthy and thriving. The mother was carried across the mountains in a hammock, and even walked part of the way to the boats. Many of the passengers, especially the females, suffered much for want of clothing. The dead were buried near a separate grave. The number known to have perished is one hundred and forty, and as the graves number sixty, there were, of course, eighty who were drowned or burnt, and whose bodies were not recovered.

A gentleman named Larce, of Valparaiso, finding himself driven into the waves by his distress, turned to a few who were about him, and offered \$500,000 to any one who would assist him to save his life, but in such a moment such could think of the offer; seeing that his end was near, Larce said to a friend: "It is only once!" and plunged into the water, he was quickly drowned.

The Russian Policy.

It is asserted by respectable European writers that it is Russia's purpose, in her present assault upon Turkey, to exert from that power a paramount authority over the Greek Church in the East and the control of the "Holy Places" of Jerusalem. Thus, after nearly a thousand years, the possession of the sacred spot that was consecrated by the footsteps of the founder of Christianity, may again become the source of strife for armed men, though, at present, it is more likely that the warfare will be among the followers of the Cross than between believers and the Turk.

The sites of the great miracles of man's redemption, were, at a very early day, marked by sacred edifices erected by Constantine the Great, and his mother St. Helena. These churches were sometimes seized, sometimes destroyed, and again rebuilt by various princes, until about the middle of the fourteenth century, when King Robert of Sicily, purchased the Sanctuaries from the Sultan of Egypt and entrusted their care to Franciscan Monks. In the sixteenth century, a treaty between Selim, the conqueror of the Holy Land, and Francis I., assigned these shrines and their guardian brotherhood to the sovereignty of France, and thus the Latin church became the recognized protector of the birth-place of Christianity.

But, in the course of time, collisions took place between the members of the Greek church and the Latin; and, in the end, the Latins were driven by the Divan from the "Church of the Virgin's Tomb," while that of Bethlehem, the Holy Sepulchre, and other sanctuaries, were allotted to the Greek fishers. From this period, the influence of the Latin Church in the East has evidently declined, and disputes have constantly occurred between the rivals, which redounded but little to the credit of either.

This condition, aided somewhat, perhaps, by political motives, induced the French Government, of late, through its ambassador at the Porte, to assert the force of ancient treaties, in order to obtain once more the ascendancy of the Latin church and the comparative exclusion of the Greek. Accordingly the French Ambassador insisted upon important concessions in favor of France; yet, no sooner had the Sultan yielded, than the Emperor of Russia—who is commonly considered in the East the head of the Greek confession—felt his pride and his politics both infringed by the favor to Napoleon "the parvenu," and despatched Prince Menshikoff to demand a revocation of the Turkish firman in favor of France.

Russia has a great stake in this question, for, although by the terms of her treaties with the Porte, her rights are limited to the protection of the chapel of the Embassy at Pera, the Greek Church at Galata, and the priests who serve in these two establishments, yet there happen to be, in Turkey, about twelve millions of Greeks, whose affluities, of course, are rather with the head of their own Church than with the sovereignty of Mahomedans. These twelve millions of Christians would compose a fine and excitable body for agitation by France or Russia, whenever it might suit the politics of either to arouse their passions against the Turk.

Such is a rapid sketch of the origin and progress of a quarrel which, for the sake of humanity, we hope will terminate without bloodshed. Russia seems bent on the absorption or partition of Turkey. She is bent up in the heart of Europe, so long as she has no outlet at the Dardanelles for her imprisoned fleets. She craves to come down freely into the Mediterranean and Atlantic, and to play as important a part as other nations in the South of Europe, without sending her fleets exclusively from the extreme North. She wants two outlets for her navy instead of one. The result of Prince Menshikoff's mission will either decide this matter or give a decided tone to it for many years to come. —Bull. Amer.

Railroad Accident and Loss of Life.

BUFFALO, April 26.—The express train of cars from Chicago last night came in collision with the emigrant train on the Central road, eight miles from Chicago, by which accident some 15 or 20 persons were killed, and about fifty severely wounded; some supposed fatally. All the killed and wounded were on the emigrant train. Those on the express train fortunately escaped without injury except a severe shock. The concussion was terrible, breaking some of the engines and cars to pieces. The names of the killed and wounded have not been ascertained. Most of them were foreigners.

CHICAGO, April 27th.—Fifteen bodies of the dead were brought to the city this morning from the scene of the late disaster. During the confusion incident upon the accident the Galea unit was robbed of the bags for Boston and Albany.

More Murderers Convicted.—Two men, one by the name of Neary, and the other Fitzgerald—both Irishmen—were convicted, last week, before the sessions of the city of New York, of the murder of their wives in the first degree. Several other murderers are also awaiting their trials. It is a most alarming fact, that, taking the murders for the last year, that about four in every five have been committed by foreigners; which shows, most conclusively, the character of many of the importations into our country, and goes far to sustain the charge that European Governments have been emptying upon our shores, some of their worst criminals. The same proportion, very nearly, will hold good in regard to all crimes.

Swindling.—On Wednesday last, a man sailing from Haver, Pa., was defrauded of \$200 by a rascal and his accomplice. He had just arrived in the cars, and when passing near the corner of St. Paul and Franklin streets, was accosted by a boy, who asked him if he had not lost a pocket book, at the same time holding one in view. The stranger, observing what he thought to be a number of notes in the pocket book, offered to give the boy \$10 for it, to which the latter consented, and on taking a roll of notes, amounting to \$200, from his pocket, to give the boy the \$10, a man, who was standing near, snatched it from his hand and ran off at full speed, followed by the boy. The astonished victim was left standing with the pocket book in his hand, the contents of which were of course, of no value. The police were endeavoring to find the latter, but without success.

A gentleman named Larce, of Valparaiso, finding himself driven into the waves by his distress, turned to a few who were about him, and offered \$500,000 to any one who would assist him to save his life, but in such a moment such could think of the offer; seeing that his end was near, Larce said to a friend: "It is only once!" and plunged into the water, he was quickly drowned.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, May 2d, 1853.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

For Canal Commissioner,
MOSES POWNALL, of Lancaster.
For Auditor General,
A. K. MCCLURE, of Franklin.
For Surveyor General,
CHRISTIAN MEYERS, of Clarion.

The Postmaster General has decided that the proposed mail route from Haver to Gettysburg, via McSherrystown, is unnecessary. The route between the above places, via Littlestown, is continued.

The next session of the Hunterstown English and Classical Academy will commence on Wednesday next—the time of vacation having been extended one week, from that originally intended.

We mentioned, two weeks ago, that Mr. Middleton, formerly of this place, had been removed from his Clerkship at Washington. It was another person of the same name who was removed—which led to the error.

We learn that our former townsman, Mr. SCHREINER, has been removed.

HERMAN HAUPT, Esq., has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the place of Edward Miller, Esq. resigned. The situation was tendered to him by a unanimous vote of the Directors. Mr. Haupt was formerly Superintendent of the Road—but receiving an appointment in the South, had resigned it. This mark of confidence in Mr. Haupt is very complimentary to him, and we think is well deserved.

Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, has withdrawn his requisition for Thomas McGreevy, of Cecil county, Md., on the charge of kidnapping the Parker girls.

The Hon. Mr. BORLAND, of Arkansas, has been appointed Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Central America.

Machine shops, foundries, and factories of various descriptions are said to be multiplying at Washington, much northern capital being attracted thither for the purpose. The innovation gives quite an air of business to a place that was before, in these particulars, very dull and spiritless.

There are nearly five hundred prisoners in the two Penitentiaries of this State. In the Western Institution the labor of the convicts has covered the cost of their subsistence during the year, and has paid four fifths of the officers.

Rev. John W. Nevins, D. D., has declined the Presidency of Franklin and Marshall College, and it has been tendered to Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D.

On Thursday week, a woman named Polly Baker, of York county, was walking on the railroad track a short distance below Carlisle, when the cars were under full headway. The engineer immediately sounded the whistle, but, as afterwards ascertained, she was deaf, and remained on the track. The locomotive struck her, and injured her so much that she died the next evening at the County Hospital.

The stable attached to Mr. Hannon's hotel in Carlisle, was burnt down on Friday evening week. By great exertions the adjoining buildings were saved. Several members of the Union Fire Company were severely burned while actively engaged in subduing the flames.

There is to be a Military Encampment at Chambersburg, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th inst.

Washington is a throng place, or has been so for five or six weeks. About thirty thousand office-seekers have visited there with the hope of getting places. About one in thirty succeeded.

The President and Heads of Departments, it is said, had to assume roundabouts to enable them to pass from their offices to their boarding houses. The press was so great that so long as they were coats they hung on with such pertinacity that locomotion was absolutely impossible. —Carroll Free Press.

The summer travel of Southerners at the North will be unusually large this season, principally on account of the industrial Exhibition at New York, though much of the increase springs from other causes. The New Orleans Picayune says that already numbers have left, while many others are just about to leave, and still more will leave later in the season.

Late from California.

The steamer Georgia arrived at N. York on Wednesday, bringing California mails to April 1st, and between two and three millions in gold dust, and 400 passengers. The steamer Uncle Sam arrived on the same day, with 450 passengers, and \$550,000 in gold.

April 17, in Plainfield, Hampshire county, Massachusetts. The snow on that day was three feet deep in the woods fifteen miles west of Pittsburg, N. York.

Rum's Dangers.

A man of intemperate habits, named JOHN DEAN, was found dead on Thursday the 21st ult., on the farm of Mr. Isaac Crabbs, in Mountpleasant township. An inquest was held upon the body by Samuel Durbin, Esq.; and the verdict of the jury was "Death from intemperance and exposure." An empty flask found by his side told the tale.

Our thanks are due to JOHN K. LONGWELL, Esq., of the Senate of Maryland, for the third report of James Higgins, M. D., State Agricultural Chemist, to the House of Delegates of Maryland. A glance at its contents shows us that it contains a great deal of valuable and interesting matter to the tiller of the soil. It is evidently prepared with great care, and exhibits talent in the particular branch to which it is devoted.

Latest from Europe.

The steamer Canada arrived on Thursday, bringing Liverpool dates to April 16. There was a slight advance in Cotton, and about 6d. per barrel in Flour. There appears to be no news of special interest.

Quick Work.—The news by the steamer Canada was despatched from New York to New Orleans by telegraph, at half past 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and reached New Orleans at a quarter past 2, thus actually gaining a quarter of an hour upon time!

Upwards of sixty officials in the Custom-house at Philadelphia received their "walking papers" last week. The Ledger says the gentlemen who received the notice appear to take the matter good-naturedly.

Mrs. MARY L. R. CUSTIS, wife of Geo. Washington Parke Custis, Esq., died at the family residence at Arlington, on the Potomac river, in sight of Washington, on the 23d ult. The husband of the deceased is the grandson of Mrs. General Washington, and was one of the family circle at Mount Vernon when the "Father of his Country" died, in December, 1799.

One of the "faithful" from Massachusetts, who went to Washington to regulate matters in several small Post Offices, came back last week, with a flea in his ear, and said he wouldn't give a curs for such kind of Democrats as they have got in there, for they won't do a thing until they get ready, and then he don't believe they will.

Mrs. S. S. Findlay, who has been Post Mistress at Mercersburg, has been removed, and Mrs. Eliza Carson appointed in her room. If "the powers that be" will remove females from office, it is a mark of gallantry to appoint female successors.

The Coroner's Inquest on the bodies of the persons killed by the late collision on the railroad near Chicago, a short account of which we give in another column, found a verdict against the Conductors and Engineers of both trains, holding them as causing the death of the bodies before them. They have been committed for manslaughter. It is to be hoped they will receive merited punishment for their carelessness.

Destructive Fire and Loss of Life.

The Temperance Hotel in Rochester, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Friday morning last, and four servants, (3 females and 1 man) perished in the flames! The boarders, of whom there was a large number, were in their beds, and the greatest excitement and confusion prevailed. The loss of the building is \$25,000; besides which the occupants lost nearly all their clothes and valuables.

A bill passed the Legislature at its late session, restoring the Chambersburg Bank Stock to its original par value of \$50 per share, and thus increasing its banking capital about \$50,000. The shares were reduced to \$40 some years ago.

The Legislature of Louisiana, on Thursday last, elected the Hon. JOHN STANLEY (dem.) U. S. Senator for that State, in the room of Mr. Soule, appointed minister to Spain.

Hon. JOHN A. DIX, of New York, has been appointed by the President, Minister to France; and the Hon. Richard K. Meade, of Va., Minister to Chili.

In the Legislature of Massachusetts, an amendment to the Liquor Law was adopted, on Friday, making the owners of buildings where intoxicating liquors were sold, liable to a fine of \$500, and for the second offence to be fined the same amount, and imprisoned three months.

A Turnout occurred in the vicinity of South Bend, Ind., in the early part of last week, when two men, armed with a row through a thick forest, uprooted large trees, surrounded many houses and barns, broke a young lady's arm, carried a calf a considerable distance through the air, and committed the strange freaks.

A Tunnel now in course of construction on the line of the Dayton and Cincinnati railway, will, it is said, be with the next week, 1,400 feet in length, and the city of Cincinnati is the land in the United States.

A Dead as a Herring.—The hitting is a relieve 5th, and is killed by a very small degree of violence. Whenever it is taken out of the water, even though it seems to have revived no hurt, it gives a squeal, and instantly expires; and though it be immediately thrown back into the water, it never recovers. Hence arises the proverb, "Dead as a herring."

Fayetteville Franklin Academy.

A public examination of the pupils of this flourishing and well conducted institution will commence on Tuesday the 10th of May. The exercises will be in the various branches taught in the Institution, including chemistry and philosophy, accompanied by interesting and instructive experiments with the magic lantern, and also vocal music and elocution. The address will be delivered by D. F. Robinson, Esq., of Chambersburg, from whose abilities as an orator an intellectual treat may be anticipated. The Institution is in the most prosperous condition, and its success so far has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its projector. Its principal is the Rev. Joshua Kennedy, a most accomplished scholar, and who is eminently qualified for the position. In the various departments the principal is ably assisted by Miss J. L. Thomas, Mr. McGowan, and Mr. Witherow. The healthy location of the academy and its ample arrangements recommend it to parents desirous of securing to their sons and daughters an excellent education. The regular term commences the 6th of June. —Repos and Whig.

The New Coin.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The Mint to-day issued \$250,000 of the new silver coin, in quarters, dimes and half dimes.

The New Silver Coin About.—The new silver coinage of the United States, issued under the late act of Congress, is already in circulation in our city, though only paid out for the first time at the mint in Philadelphia on Tuesday. Adams & Co. drew out, that day, \$250,000, for the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, and our banks are already dispensing it to the people. It is the expectation of this enterprising firm to draw out \$40,000 or \$50,000 daily for some weeks. At this rate, the country will soon be pretty well supplied, and we shall no longer hear complaints of a want of silver change. As yet, we believe, nothing larger than quarters have been made. The machinery of the mint, the Philadelphia Ledger understands, is taxed to its utmost capacity in the manufacture of this much needed coin. Over two millions of dollars in value of silver has been received to be coined up to this time, and the amount is daily coming forward. —Bull. Sun.

The Irish Exodus.—The Limerick Examiner has the following remarkable statement:

We understand that there was remitted to Ireland last year through one Irish Bank, (the Provincial Bank of Ireland,) by parties in America, to enable their friends to emigrate thither, not less a sum than £600,000. Moreover, this amount was remitted in sums under £4, and averaging £3 9s. just, one might say, the price of a passage over. But we understand the truth to be, that in some instances the same party has made three or four remittances, a fact which proves how eagerly they avail themselves of the means to help those whom they leave behind, never wanting beyond the time when circumstances enabled them to earn a remittance before they make it.

Throughout all Germany the breeding of silk worms is attracting considerable attention. The impression which has hitherto obtained that silk worms will not thrive in a northern temperature appears to be erroneous. In the grand duchy of Baden the roads and sides of the railway have been planted with mulberry trees, and the breeding of the worms is carried on extensively. Austria is sparing no pains to foster their production, the value of which amounted last year to a million of francs. On the military frontier of Turkey a garden of mulberry trees has been established in every village, and the military colonists are encouraged to extend the cultivation. At Paragva the fesses of the fortification have been planted with mulberry trees, and orders have been given that such trees shall also be planted by the sides of all the railroads.

A girl seventeen years old was bitten by a rattlesnake on the left instep. Two hours and a half afterwards Dr. T. A. Aitchison, who describes the case in the Southern Medical Journal, visited her, and found her sightless, with her face swollen and her mind wandering. He placed her in a hot salt bath, and administered whiskey and carbonate of ammonia until she had taken three pints of the first and eighty grains of the latter; no intoxication followed, and she was cured.

The last advice from Paris confirm the report that the Pope's contemplated visit to France, to crown the Emperor, has been abandoned.

Gamblers have become so odious to the people of Columbus, that a public meeting has been held, at which it was resolved that gambling as a business should be suppressed; that every good citizen should lend his aid to effect it; that the gamblers should be indicted, and that any property owner who knowingly permits gambling on his premises should be prosecuted. A committee of thirty were appointed, pledged to carry out these resolves. It appears that the immaturity had become so powerful in Columbus that they defied the laws, corrupted the ballot box and the police, and overawed a portion of the clergy and of the press.

A street preacher, named Kirkland, has been silenced in Cincinnati by the Mayor of that city for preaching violently against the Catholics, so as to have excited a riot.

Legislative Business.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, at its late session, passed no less than five hundred and six bills; but so many of these were "omnibus" bills, embracing a number of subjects, there were, we find, on carefully going over the list, no less than eleven hundred and sixty-seven distinct acts of legislation. Of this number thirty-one were acts incorporating new railroad companies; seventy-eight referred to railroad companies already in existence; ninety were acts incorporating new plank road companies or supplementary to old ones; and the great mass remaining referred to every sort of subject, from providing for the expenses of government down to digging a well. Many of the matters that consumed the time of the Legislature were of the most trivial character. —German town Tel.

Important to Postmasters.—The Savannah Courier of the 19th ult. says:

A case was tried, during the recent session of the U. S. District Court in this city, which ought to be generally understood, both by the people and the officials who have charge of the various Post Offices throughout the country. The Postmaster at Sylvania in Scriven county, was arraigned and fined Fifty Dollars, for delaying a letter in his office.

The law makes it the imperative duty of every Postmaster, to forward all mail matter deposited one half hour before the departure of the mail, unless a longer time should be granted by the Postmaster General on account of the business in the office.

Irish emigration to Philadelphia will this season be quite large, as we are informed by gentlemen engaged in the passenger business between here and Londonderry. Before the season had commenced, it was anticipated that it would be dull, as but little if any money was sent to Ireland from this point, to pay for passages. But now that the season is opened, it turns out that quite a large emigration of a different class may be expected. Many persons well to do in fortune have prepared to leave Ireland and come to Philadelphia, where numbers of their friends and kindred have come before them, and are prospering. The emigration we look for is therefore likely to be a valuable accession to our population, consisting, as it will, of thrifty farmers and tradesmen, with considerable amounts of money. —Phil. paper.

The Coming Thousands.—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that private letters from the Old World state that the movement towards the New is likely to prove extraordinary within the coming six months. It is estimated that some 200,000 men, women and children will leave England and Ireland, and that this vast army will be increased to nearly half a million from Germany and other portions of Europe.

Vice President King, it is said, owned an estate of 2,000 acres of rich land in Dallas county, Ala., with 150 slaves. It is also stated that he has left the bulk of his property to the poorest of his relations, though all are comfortably provided for.

John Anderson, the colored man convicted at Lancaster, Pa., for kidnapping a boy named John McKinney from Maytown, was sentenced on Monday last to pay a fine of \$1,000 and undergo an imprisonment of nine years solitary confinement at hard labor.

The New York Times states that it is notorious in New York, that several parties there are engaged in the African slave trade. The persons accused are said to be merchants, and other moneyed men, who fit out vessels which sail to Cuba, and thence proceed to the coast of Africa, under false papers, and bring back slaves.

Amalgamation.—Professor William G. Allen, colored, of the McGrawville Academy, New York, was married on the 30th ult. to Miss Mary E. King, daughter of Rev. Lyndon King, of Fulton, New York. The bride is a white girl who was placed by her father in the McGrawville Academy, an amalgamation institute. The father is not well pleased with the spousal of his daughter in imitating his abolition tendencies.

Mr. Summerfield Batte, a young gentleman of Pulaski, Tennessee, came to his death a few days ago by a singular accident. Whilst descending the steps of the Methodist church, a pistol in the coat pocket of another young man struck against one of the stone steps and exploded, lodging the ball in the body of Mr. Batte, and inflicting a wound which he survived only a few hours. Another warning of the danger in carrying deadly weapons.

New Railroads in Pennsylvania.—In the list of acts passed at the late session of the legislature we find the titles of no less than thirty-one newly incorporated railroad companies. Estimating each road at forty miles in length, they would make a total of 1,240 miles of railroad, and estimating the cost at say \$25,000 a mile, we have the moderate sum of \$31,000,000 to be expended on entirely new works.

Sold his Body.—A letter from Florence mentions that there is a giant in that city who sold his body to the Academy of Sciences for scientific purposes, and is to receive, as a compensation, 50 cents per day till he dies.

A Prolonged Church.—We are it stated that the pew rent of Rev. Mr. Chapin's church in Broadway, New York, amounts to over \$15,000 a year, and more than is made at the same price.

Singular Affair.

The Cumberland, Md., Journal relates the following singular occurrence:

On Wednesday of last week, the dead body of a young man was found in the Potomac river near the Big Tunnel on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. From a fracture of the skull, and other injuries, he was supposed to have been dealt fully with. Various surmises as to the identity of the corpse, were entertained, when Capt. Henry Troutman, of the Cumberland Light Watch, became convinced that it was the body of his son. Particular marks were pointed out by the distressed father, and there seemed not to be the slightest doubt on the subject. The jury returned an unanimous verdict based upon the facts as thus set forth.

The body was consequently decently interred by Capt. T., who forthwith arrayed himself in the garb of mourning, and engaged the services of a minister of the Gospel to preach a funeral discourse on the sad occasion. It turned out, however, that on Sunday morning last, the dead son of Capt. Troutman deliberately walked up to his astonished father and informed him that he was not dead! The mingled surprise and delight of the father may be imagined. The fact is that the young man had been at work in another direction, and upon hearing of his reported demise returned to Cumberland to relieve the apprehensions of his parents.

The dead man is supposed to have been a boatman on the Canal, who was murdered and thrown into the river. Some persons suggest that he was a German named John Burn, of Cumberland, but there is no certainty about the matter.

BALTIMORE, April 26. Emigrants to Liberia.—Yesterday morning the ship Banahoe, Capt. Wilson, sailed from this port for Liberia. She has been chartered for the voyage out by the Chesapeake and Liberia Transportation Company, and is to be discharged at Cape Palmas, the Maryland Colony. One hundred and seventeen emigrants embarked on board of the Banahoe at this port, of whom fifty-two were from Maryland, and were sent by the Maryland State Colonization Society. Thirty-seven were from Virginia, six from Massachusetts, six from Indiana, five from the Choctaw Nation, five from Kentucky, three from Pennsylvania, two from Ohio, and one from New York. These latter were sent out by the American Colonization Society.

The Banahoe will proceed hence to Hampton Roads, where she is to receive on board one hundred and ten more passengers, who are also sent out by the American Colonization Society. Of these, fifty-six are from North Carolina, and fifty-four from Virginia. She also carries out a considerable quantity of freight, mainly on account of the several Missionary Societies. The emigrants who embarked on board of her at this port appeared all to be in an excellent condition, and we understand that there are among them several men of much promise, who it is expected will make decidedly useful members of society in the land of their adoption.

All the emigrants are well supplied with clothing, &c., and the ship is amply provided with necessities and comforts during the voyage. Altogether this expedition is the largest that has ever yet left this port for Liberia, and from the character of the emigrants generally, it is well calculated to promote the interests of the colonies. American.

The Police at Berlin, Prussia, have just done a smart thing. A Jew, occupying an old dilapidated house, in an obscure street, and suspected as a receiver of stolen goods, was secretly arrested during the night and carried off to prison. His shop, however, the police opened the next morning, as usual, and a policeman, disguised as a Jew, took up his position behind the counter, while several others of the force secreted themselves in the cellar. It was not long before customers began to make their appearance. They were politely requested to step into the cellar, where the owner of the store was busy and would make the trade. There the unsuspecting customers were seized, gagged, and handcuffed, and kept till they could be conveyed at night, unobserved, to prison. By this stratagem, the police succeeded in entrapping not only the chief professional thieves, with full evidence, but also several employees who were in the habit of robbing their masters.

A Curious Case.—James B. Barnett, a colored man, has applied for a mandamus, to compel the Trustees of the New York College to admit him to the profession of a physician. The affidavits for the plaintiff set forth that Barnett is a Baccalaureate of New York University; that he studied medicine with eminent physicians in that city, and that he was regularly matriculated and admitted to the medical and surgical clinics of the College, and attended one regular course of lectures. At the next term he was disfranchised and expelled, because he was a person of color. The Trustees admit the facts, but justify their conduct on the ground, that by the course and usage of that institution, persons of color are not candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine. The court has reversed its decision for their further deliberation.

Scientific Prophecy.—An exchange paper states that about 18 years ago, a Mr. Huit, of Wilton, in Fairfield County, Conn., then a remarkably good student, in his collegiate course, was suddenly deprived of his memory and reason. Under these circumstances, his father, the Rev. Mr. Huit, sent him to Hartford, but finding no relief, he sent him to Dr. Chapman, of Cambridge, Mass. The Doctor said there was no present relief for him, but at the age of 36 or 37 there would be a change; that the brain was too much expanded for the cranium, and there would be at that age a contraction, which would enable it to act healthily. His anxious father and friends saw their hopes prematurely deferred for 18 years. That time has recently expired, and in their great joy the prophecy is fulfilled. The man began to inquire for his books as if he had just laid them down, and resumed his mathematical studies where he left them. There was no trace in his mind of this long blank of his life, or anything which had occurred in it, and he did not know that he was almost 30 years of age.

The Case of Rensselaers treaty with a tribe.

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